

302158

JPRS-CPS-85-081

12 August 1985

19990322 048

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

## DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for Public Release  
Distribution Unlimited

DO NOT CLASSIFY, DECLASSIFY



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY  
NATIONAL TECHNICAL  
INFORMATION SERVICE  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

7  
169  
A08

## NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

## PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

12 August 1985

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

### CONTENTS

#### PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

##### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### GENERAL

- Radio Beijing Explains VOA, Other Global Radios  
(Beijing Domestic Service, 30 Jun 85) ..... 1

#### UNITED STATES

- PRC Journal on U.S. Policy on Nicaragua  
(Meng Jun; BAN YUE TAN, No 11, 10 Jun 85) ..... 3

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

- Ji Pengfei Speech at Drafting Committee Meeting  
(XINHUA Domestic Service, 1 Jul 85) ..... 6
- RENMIN RIBAO Commentary Views Situation in Cambodia  
(Wang Rongjiu; RENMIN RIBAO, 6 Jul 85) ..... 10

#### NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

- PRC Journal on Shultz' Recent Mideast Tour  
(Yuan Yin; SHIJIE ZHISHI, No 12, 16 Jun 85) ..... 12
- Hu Yaobang, Bangladesh President Hold 'Cordial' Talks  
(Chai Shikuang; XINHUA Domestic Service, 5 Jul 85) ..... 16
- Deng Xiaoping, Ershad Discuss Development  
(Yu Jiafu, Gu Wenfu; XINHUA Domestic Service, 6 Jul 85) .. 18

## EASTERN EUROPE

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Journal Notes Development of PRC-CSSR Relations<br>(Ding Wen; LIAOWANG, No 24, 17 Jun 85) ..... | 20 |
|---|----|

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Model Party Secretary Profiled<br>(Yu Huiyin; LIAOWANG, No 16, 22 Apr 85) ..... | 22 |
|---|----|

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

### EAST REGION

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Heilongjiang Vice Governor's Early Hardships Recounted<br>(WEN HUI BAO WENZHAI BAN, 21 Feb 85) ..... | 27 |
|--|----|

### CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Interview With Wuhan Mayor Reveals Values of 'Shortcomings'<br>(Hua Peiming; XIN GUANCHANG, No 9, 10 May 85) ..... | 31 |
| Party Spirit Stressed at Guangdong Conference for News Secretaries<br>(NANFANG RIBAO, 18 May 85) .....             | 38 |
| Serious Attention Paid to Hubei CPPCC Suggestions<br>(HUBEI RIBAO, 19 Apr 85) .....                                | 40 |
| Guangxi's Educational Investment, Results Analyzed<br>(Liang Qianjin; JIAOYU YANJIU, No 4, 4 Apr 85) .....         | 41 |
| Hubei CPPCC Session Pledges Aid to Economic Reform<br>(Xia Bangping; HUBEI RIBAO, 26 Apr 85) .....                 | 61 |
| Hubei CPPCC Discusses Economic Reform, Foreign Contacts<br>(HUBEI RIBAO, 19 Apr 85) .....                          | 63 |
| Hainan Conference on 'History of Qiongya Column' Concludes<br>(HAINAN RIBAO, 1 May 85) .....                       | 65 |
| Hainan Party History Work Conference Reported<br>(HAINAN RIBAO, 22 May 85) .....                                   | 67 |
| China's Famous Writers End Tour of Guangdong<br>(Li Zhongsheng; NANFANG RIBAO, 31 May 85) .....                    | 69 |
| Increase in Young Minority Cadres in Hainan Leadership Posts<br>(HAINAN RIBAO, 26 Apr 85) .....                    | 71 |
| Hubei Province Hires Young Cadres on Contract<br>(Yu Guorui, Zhang Yan; RENMIN RIBAO, 1 Jun 85) .....              | 73 |



|  |    |
|--|----|
| Former Insurrectionists Presented With Medals<br>(Su Kezhong; NANFANG RIBAO, 2 Jun 85) ..... | 75 |
|--|----|

#### SOUTHWEST REGION

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Work Report of Sichuan CPPCC Standing Committee Published<br>(Pan Dakui; SICHUAN RIBAO, 21 May 85) .....  | 76  |
| Propaganda Work Must Serve Party's Overall Task, Objective<br>(Xin Wen; YUNNAN RIBAO, 2 Feb 85) .....     | 82  |
| Circular on Checking Unhealthy Trends Issued<br>(YUNNAN RIBAO, 3 Feb 85) .....                            | 85  |
| Yunnan Measures To Correct Unhealthy Tendencies Reported<br>(YUNNAN RIBAO, 20 Apr 85) .....               | 88  |
| Recruitment of Intellectuals Into Party Discussed<br>(YUNNAN RIBAO, 16 May 85) .....                      | 90  |
| Annual Report on Sichuan Party Committee Standing Committee<br>(Liu Ziyi; SICHUAN RIBAO, 19 May 85) ..... | 92  |
| More Young Cadres Promoted to Leadership Posts<br>(SICHUAN RIBAO, 4 Feb 85) .....                         | 104 |

#### NORTH REGION

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Implementation of CPC Central Committee Document No 7 Urged<br>(RENKOU YU JINGJI, No 2, 25 Apr 85) ..... | 106 |
| Old Comrades Urged To Help Educate Young People<br>(Zhang Changyong; BEIJING RIBAO, 15 May 85) .....     | 112 |
| People-Run Schools in Beijing Described<br>(Zhu Huaxin; RENMIN RIBAO, 29 Jun 85) .....                   | 114 |
| Methods of Fighting Crime Discussed<br>(Liu Deren; ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO, 31 May 85) .....                  | 117 |

#### NORTHEAST REGION

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Heilongjiang's Results in Implementing Policy on Intellectuals<br>(Wang Fei; GUANGMING RIBAO, 30 Apr 85) ..... | 119 |
|--|-----|

#### NORTHWEST REGION

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| New Shaanxi CPPCC Chairman Interviewed<br>(SHAANXI RIBAO, 30 Apr 85) .....                       | 121 |
| Development of CPC United Front Theory Discussed<br>(Sun Zuobin; SHAANXI RIBAO, 29 May 85) ..... | 123 |
| Report of Ningxia CPPCC Extract<br>(Wu Shangxian; NINGXIA RIBAO, 21 May 85) .....                | 126 |

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Ningxia Higher People's Court Presents Work Report<br>(Zhang Shiru; NINGXIA RIBAO, 30 May 85) .....           | 133 |
| Work Report on Ningxia Procuratorate Discussed<br>(Yang Shenggui; NINGXIA RIBAO, 30 May 85) .....             | 138 |
| Ningxia Chairman Describes Progress in Economy, Unity<br>(Zhao Chuanming; BAN YUE TAN, No 10, 25 May 85)..... | 143 |
| Population Growth in Qinghai Province Examined<br>(Hu Huanyong; RENKOU YU JINGJI, No 2, 25 Apr 85) .....      | 146 |
| Gansu Expands Autonomy of Higher Education<br>(Gu Yonggao; GUANGMING RIBAO, 25 Apr 85) .....                  | 151 |

#### MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Guangzhou Military Region Demobilizes Over 60 Cadres<br>(Zheng Guolian, Liu Nanchang; RENMIN RIBAO, 24 May 85) .. | 153 |
|---|-----|

#### HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Conscription Difficulties Outlined<br>(Hsiao Ch'ung; CHENG MING, No 91, May 85) ..... | 155 |
| <b>Briefs</b>   |     |
| Wartime Leadership  | 160 |
| United Front Debate   | 160 |
| Hu's View on Dance  | 160 |
| Beijing Congressional Building  | 161 |
| Guangxi SEZ   | 161 |
| Guangdong Official  | 161 |
| Noodle Cooking Problem  | 162 |
| Western European Trade  | 162 |
| Hong Kong Official in Scandal   | 162 |
| Actors Get Rich   | 162 |
| Bai Hua Under Investigation   | 163 |

GENERAL

RADIO BEIJING EXPLAINS VOA, OTHER GLOBAL RADIOS

OW060953 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 30 Jun 85

["International Issues Letterbox" Program]

[Excerpts] Listeners, to comply with the request of (Li Xuejin) of the No. 1 Middle School of Yilan County, Heilongjiang Province, we will introduce some of the larger international broadcasting stations in the world to you in this program.

Listeners, radio broadcasting started early in the century.

The Voice of America is the foreign broadcast organization of the United States Information Agency [Mei guo xin wen shu]. It broadcasts 24 hours each day to the whole world. In addition to news, its programming also includes commentaries, analyses of foreign and domestic current events, music, special current events interviews, sports, contemporary literature and art of America, plays, and so on. English language lessons are also a major program.

The VOA broadcasts in 42 languages for 1,000 hours each week. It has a work force of 4,000 with its headquarters in Washington. Its predecessor was a private broadcasting company founded in 1942 which later became state operated. In 1945, it was placed under the administration of the International Propaganda Agency of the U.S. Department of State. In 1953, it came under the USIA's supervision. Its main task is to use its wide-ranging radio network to propagate U.S. foreign policy and the American way of life to the world.

In accordance with an act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1976, the VOA today is both a governmental and private organization. It is a news organization as well as a component part of the government's foreign policy organ. The VOA is required by the state to propagate U.S. policy clearly and effectively.

Radio Moscow is the foreign broadcasting station of the Soviet Union. It broadcasts in 84 languages to more than 150 countries for 2,148 hours each week. Radio Moscow boasts 300 transmitters. It surpasses all other countries in its foreign language broadcasts to the West and Third World countries. At the same time, in order to counter Western countries' broadcasts beamed to the Soviet Union, it also has 3,000 jamming stations. Radio Moscow has a total of over 15,000 people working for it.

The Voice of Germany is the foreign broadcast station of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Britain's foreign broadcast station is the BBC World Service. It is located not far from Fleet Street, which is the press center in London, in a 20-story building named Bush House. Britain started its foreign broadcasts in December 1932. In the beginning, the foreign broadcasts were all in English. They consisted mainly of British Empire programs beamed to the British Commonwealth countries and colonies. Broadcasts in other languages started in 1938. Now the BBC World Service maintains 24 hour broadcasts each day to the world. It transmits programs in over 40 languages including news, commentaries, analyses, recorded features, English language lessons, and light music. The BBC World Service has a work force of 3,500 people. It remains on the air for 700 hours each week to transmit to the five continents through 76 transmitters at home and abroad.

The BBC World Service also has a monitoring department set up for the exclusive purpose of intercepting major news programs and commentaries of foreign broadcasting stations and recording, analyzing, and studying them. The monitoring department works 24 hours each day. It intercepts and records 400 news programs transmitted from 34 countries. It compiles and publishes a daily brief report on world broadcasts and a weekly report on what it has monitored. Besides providing these as reference materials to the various government departments concerned, newspapers, news agencies, and research units, it also exchanges materials with the VOA, the Voice of Germany, and other broadcasting organizations.

CSO: 4005/1136

UNITED STATES

PRC JOURNAL ON U.S. POLICY ON NICARAGUA

HK020701 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 11, 10 Jun 85

[Article by Meng Jun [1322 6511]: "The High-Handed Policy of the United States Toward Nicaragua"]

[Text] Recently, the U.S. Government announced a full-scale trade embargo on Nicaragua and the suspension of civil aviation between the two countries. Moreover, Ronald Reagan also declared at a press conference his desire to eliminate the "existing structure" of the Nicaraguan Government. This is an act of hegemonism brazenly committed by the United States in Central America.

The U.S. trade embargo against Nicaragua as well as creating difficulties for it is aimed at forcing Nicaragua to politically yield to the will of the United States. Nicaragua is a small country with less than 3 million people, situated in the middle of Central America, bordered by the Caribbean Sea in the east and facing the Pacific Ocean on the west, which occupies a very important strategic position. In July 1979, the Nicaraguan people overthrew the more than 40-year-old dictatorial rule of the Somoza family and established the national rejuvenation government. At that time, the United States expressed support for this government.

However, in recent years, the United States has deeply felt that the present Nicaraguan regime is not to their liking, holding that Nicaragua is drawing close to the Soviet Union and Cuba and has become these two countries' bridge-head in Central America. Meanwhile, the United States looks upon the growth in Nicaragua's military strength as the source of instability in Central America and a threat against the security of the United States. Therefore, the United States repeatedly makes off-the-cuff comments, demanding that Nicaragua severs its military relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba, stop "subverting" neighboring countries, "restore democracy" in the country, hold talks with the anti-government armed forces, and so on. Nicaragua deemed this to be interference in its domestic affairs, and flatly rejected these demands. Nicaraguan leaders have expressed on many occasions their wish to resume normal relations with the United States, but this cannot be conditioned on severing its relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba, and that they do not want to hold talks with the anti-government armed elements, but with the U.S. Government which is their behind-the-scenes backer.

Because the Nicaraguan Government never submitted to the United States, after Reagan came into power he spared neither money nor material to support the Nicaraguan anti-government elements living in exile abroad and abetted them to carry out military harassment. At the same time, the United States set up military bases in every country surrounding Nicaragua, practiced joint military exercises and dispatched a large number of military advisers to carry out military encirclement against Nicaragua on land, at sea, and in the air.

In the field of economics, since 1981, the United States has stopped extending the originally-agreed loans to Nicaragua, indefinitely suspended its economic aid to Nicaragua, froze Nicaragua's \$132 million of assets in the United States and created difficulties for Nicaragua in borrowing money from international financial organizations. In trade, the United States has adopted measures like reducing its import quotas of cane sugar from Nicaragua, and so on, with the result that traditional U.S.-Nicaraguan trade relations have been damaged and trade volumes have declined rapidly.

Since breaking away from the dictatorial rule of the Somoza family, Nicaragua has always been faced with incessant turmoil and intervention by the super-powers. In order to combat the anti-government armed elements supported by the United States and be ready at all times to resist direct U.S. incursions, this small country is always in combat readiness and the entire nation is in arms. At present, Nicaragua has 50,000 regular troops, 160,000 public security troops and 200,000 militiamen. These three forces account for more than one-third of the total labor force in the country, and the expenditure on national defense is 25 percent of the total output value of national production. The incessant wars together with various domestic troubles and foreign invasions have caused serious calamities. The number of people who have died in war reached 7,000, material losses last year amounted to \$150 million, the inflation rate is 40 percent, the unemployment rate is 18 percent, and its foreign debt has reached over \$4 billion. Because goods and materials are in short supply, people's lives are extremely difficult.

The Nicaraguan Government repeatedly expressed support for the peace effort of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela), and its willingness to open a dialogue with the United States to solve the questions of the two countries and of Central America. In order to alleviate various contradictions in the country, the Nicaraguan Government has recently declared an amnesty for Indians, allowed anti-government Nicaraguans living in exile abroad to return to Nicaragua except for their leaders, quickened the process of land reform, and so on. And, in order to relax the tension in Central America and improve its relations with the United States, President Daniel Ortega declared that Nicaragua has decided to dismiss Cuban advisers and indefinitely postpone purchasing Soviet MiG fighters. Later, President Ortega even more explicitly proposed four suggestions, namely, withdrawing 100 Cuban military advisers from Nicaragua, implementing the disarmament plan, continuing the peace effort of the Contadora Group and restoring its bilateral talks with the United States. Nicaragua also, for the first time, allowed U.S. congressmen to visit its military bases.

Ignoring Nicaragua's various proposals and concessions, the United States, however, unceasingly brings pressure to bear on Nicaragua. At the beginning of this year, the Reagan Government put forward a proposal to the U.S. Congress, calling for providing the Nicaraguan anti-government forces with \$14 million in aid for overthrowing the current Nicaraguan regime. After the proposal was voted down in the Congress, the Government immediately announced the adoption of trade embargo and other measures against Nicaragua. Reagan is bent on toppling the present government in Nicaragua, and this act of hegemonism has further complicated the situation in Central America and created new obstacles to the efforts of the Contadora Group and international society in seeking peace in Central America.

The stubborn attitude of the U.S. Government has not only been indignantly condemned by most countries in Latin America as well as other Third World countries, but also met with opposition from some of its Western allies. Western countries like Sweden have declared they will expand their exports to Nicaragua. Evidently, the U.S. attempts to use high-handed measures to force the government of a sovereign state to yield to its will is not only unpopular, but also will not succeed.

CSO: 4005/1136

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

JI PENGFEI SPEECH AT DRAFTING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW020629 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1301 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jul (XINHUA)---Speech of Ji Pengfei, chairman of the drafting committee for the basic law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative District, at the first plenary meeting of the drafting committee for the basic law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

(1 July 1985)

Fellow members:

The first plenary meeting of the drafting committee for the basic law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative District of the People's Republic of China is now in session. First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to extend greetings to all committee members.

The NPC Standing Committee has shown its trust in us by appointing us to the honorable post as members of the drafting committee for the basic law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. I am very delighted to have you as my colleagues and to work together with you for the completion of this important historic task. Please allow me to declare that the drafting committee for the basic law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region now formally begins work.

Fellow members: After talks for 2 years, the Chinese and the British Governments successfully reached an agreement on the Hong Kong issue. According to the Joint Declaration of the Chinese and the British Governments on the question of Hong Kong, the Chinese Government will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong effective 1 July 1997. In accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the state will establish a Hong Kong Special Administrative District of the People's Republic of China upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong and will institute a basic law for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to be formulated by the NPC. It is to be stipulated in the basic law that socialist systems and policies will not be implemented and Hong Kong's current capitalist systems and life style will remain unchanged for 50 years after the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.



The Sino-British joint declaration on the Hong Kong issue has received enthusiastic support from all Chinese people, including the compatriots in Hong Kong, as well as universal appreciation abroad. Since the initialling of the joint declaration last year, Hong Kong's public sentiment has been stable and the economy brisk, and the situation has been encouraging. Recently, the Chinese and the British Governments exchanged the instruments of ratification after completing their own legislative procedures for the joint declaration. The joint declaration has formally come into force, and Hong Kong's transitional period has begun. Twelve years from now, or to be more precise, 12 years from today, Hong Kong will return to the embrace of the motherland after a separation of 1 and a half centuries and become a special administrative district of the People's Republic of China. To greet this historic moment, we have a lot of work to complete. One of the important tasks is to formulate the basic law for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

Fellow members, as you all know, the Chinese government's principles and policies regarding Hong Kong, which are included in the Sino-British Joint Declaration, are based on the concept of "one country, two systems." The concept has not only successfully solved the problem concerning China's resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong but also provided the solid foundation for Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity. At the same time, it has offered a realistic way for further achieving the great undertaking of China's peaceful reunification. In drafting the basic law for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, we are now going to stipulate in legal form policies formulated on the basis of the concept of "one country, two systems." This work is unprecedented and a glorious historical task entrusted to us by the NPC Standing Committee. We must live up to the expectations and trust of the people of the whole country and the compatriots in Hong Kong by doing a good job in drafting the basic law.

Fellow members, the main topic of the current meeting is to study how to successfully complete this task. Prior to the meeting, the chairman and vice chairmen of the drafting committee studied together questions concerning the plenary meeting. We propose that the agenda of the meeting include:

1) studying and deciding on how the drafting committee should carry out its work; 2) studying and deciding on a general plan and steps for drafting the basic law; and 3) exchanging preliminary views on the contents of the basic law. The meeting is scheduled to last 5 days. All members may make suggestions concerning the agenda and contents of the meeting or adding or deleting a certain item on the agenda. Now, I wish to put forth opinions for your reference in discussion of suggestions.

#### I. Concerning the Nature and Tasks of the Drafting Committee

According to a decision adopted by the Third Session of the Sixth NPC concerning the establishment of a committee for drafting the basic law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the basic law drafting committee is a working organ established by the NPC for drafting the basic law of the Hong

Kong Special Administrative Region, and it is responsible to the NPC and to its Standing Committee when the NPC is in recess. The basic law drafting committee will carry out its work of drafting the basic law in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and the relevant stipulations in the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Chinese Government's principles and policies regarding Hong Kong, in line with the principles of safeguarding national sovereignty and maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, and on the basis of soliciting suggestions from the compatriots in various circles in Hong Kong.

## II. Concerning the General Plan and Steps for Drafting the Basic Law

The work of drafting the basic law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, which should be earnestly discussed and repeatedly revised and should not be done in haste, will require 4 to 5 years to complete. The committee will strive to put forth the basic law (draft) of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in the first half of 1990 and submit it to the NPC for deliberation, approval, and promulgation. With this general plan in mind, the work of drafting the basic law will roughly be divided into the following stages:

1. In the second half of this year, the drafting committee will concentrate its forces to carry out investigations and study and extensively seek the opinions and suggestions of Hong Kong compatriots from all walks of life concerning the basic law. On this basis, the committee will ascertain the contents to be included in the basic law and division of the specific items in the basic law and will start the drafting of the law at its second meeting in the first quarter of 1986.
2. In the 1986-88 period, the committee will discuss and draft the law in accordance with the specific items. The committee may discuss one or two specific items at each meeting. On the basis of discussing the specific items and drafting the law, the committee will strive to prepare a basic law (draft) discussion manuscript by early 1988 and print and distribute it to relevant quarters and Hong Kong compatriots from all walks of life for soliciting their views.
3. During 1988, the committee will discuss and revise the basic law (draft) manuscript based on suggestions of various quarters and strive to submit the basic law (draft) of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to the NPC Standing Committee for examination and publication before the end of 1988 to extensively seek views from various quarters and Hong Kong compatriots.
4. In the second half of 1989, the committee will amend the basic law (draft) based on suggestions solicited and submit it to the NPC in the first half of 1990 for deliberation and promulgation.

The above mentioned are just the rough plan and steps for drafting the basic law, which should be revised and readjusted in the actual course of drafting.

### III. Concerning the Work Methods of the Drafting Committee

In the entire course of drafting the basic law, it is necessary to earnestly study the Sino-British Joint Declaration, conduct investigations and study, and extensively solicit and take into full account the opinions and aspirations of Hong Kong compatriots in various quarters. The drafting committee will work in accordance with the principle of democratic consultation. The committee members should give full expression to democracy in discussion, consider each other's opinions with an open mind, and consult with each other in solving problems. The regulations in the Sino-British Joint Declaration have provided a common basis and norms for drafting the basic law. It will not be difficult to solve any problem that may arise if we observe the spirit of democratic consultation and give full play to the collective wisdom.

The drafting committee will convene for 2 to 3 full sessions every year. The period of each meeting should not be too long and, in general, not exceed 5 days because all committee members have their own work and a busy schedule.

In view of actual work needs, it is suggested that a secretariat be set up under the drafting committee as its working body responsible for the daily routine of compiling documents, preparations for committee meetings, and other administrative work. Specific arrangements for the work of the secretariat will be made by its secretary general and deputy secretaries general.

Currently people of various circles in Hong Kong are preparing to set up a basic law consultancy organization with broad representation. In order to pool the wisdom of all, we welcome establishment of the organization which will refer to the drafting committee opinions, suggestions, and plans it has solicited and gathered. It is hoped that the committee members in Hong Kong will actively endeavor to facilitate the establishment of the organization as early as possible.

Fellow members:

Now we are about to begin the work of drafting the basic law. The task facing us is an arduous one. The Chinese government's principles and policies regarding Hong Kong, which are included in the Sino-British Joint Declaration, have already pointed out a clear direction for us. The people of the whole country, Hong Kong compatriots in particular, are showing concern for and supporting our work. I am sure that we will successfully carry out this task. I wish to especially mention that there are a number of members from Hong Kong in our drafting committee who are familiar with the local situation and laws and maintain close contacts with the people in various circles. I sincerely hope that these members will bring into full play their role and contribute more to drafting the basic law. Let us work with one heart and one mind, closely cooperate with each other, and pool the wisdom of all in striving to fulfill the glorious task of drafting the basic law. With this, I end my speech. Please offer your criticisms and corrections to any inappropriate or insufficient points.

CSO: 4005/1136

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY VIEWS SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

HK110901 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 85 p 6

["Commentary" by Wang Rongjiu [3769 2873 0036]: "The Situation of the Cambodian War in the Rainy Season"]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities once boasted of their "victory" in occupying the bases of the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces during the dry season. At that time world public opinion pointed out the groundlessness of Vietnam's propaganda and held that the Vietnamese troops could neither wipe out the effective strength of the anti-Vietnamese armed forces nor blockade the Cambodian-Thai border. On the contrary, they were forced to disperse their forces and extend the battle line, which resulted in a weak defense in the rear. This gave the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces unprecedentedly favorable conditions to launch extensive and vigorous guerrilla warfare behind the enemy lines.

Facts have proved that the Democratic Kampuchean armed forces have preserved their effective strength and also seized the opportune moment to transfer from the forest campsites swiftly to the interior in big strides and to extensively carry out guerrilla warfare. The tactics of the resistance forces have changed from defending the border campsites and resisting the offensive launched by the Vietnamese troops to waging flexible guerrilla warfare in the areas occupied by the enemy.

Beginning with the rainy season, the three patriotic armed forces in Cambodia immediately moved their main forces to the interior battlefield and strengthened unity and coordination among themselves. Over the past 2 months or so, news of the patriotic armed forces supporting each other and fighting in cooperation kept pouring in from the anti-Vietnamese front. The troops dispatched by the resistance forces, the scale and number of battles, and the scope of guerrilla warfare have all exceeded those of the past. Now the battlefields around the rich Tonle Sap are linked up with the battlefields in Phnom Penh's five surrounding counties. The guerrillas even charged into Phnom Penh to attack the enemies and seized every opportunity to assault some cities and towns. The guerrillas also appeared now and then in the eastern areas near the border of Vietnam. The situation on the various battlefields show that the anti-Vietnamese armed forces have gained the initiative in the battles in the vast interior areas and have thrown the Vietnamese aggressors

onto the defensive. The emergence and development of this trend will be of far-reaching influence to the progress of the Cambodian people's war against Vietnam.

It should be pointed out particularly that the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces relied entirely on interior bases in fighting battles behind the enemy lines during the rainy season. Compared with the past situation in which the troops started from the border bases and returned there after fighting battles, this is a change of strategic significance. With the expansion and consolidation of the interior bases, the Democratic Kampuchean patriotic armed forces will obtain better conditions, extend the battlefields, and persist in fighting a protracted war against Vietnam.

The fact that the Democratic Kampuchean patriotic armed forces have penetrated far behind the enemy lines has enormously encouraged the people in the occupied areas and has forcefully pushed forward the national war against Vietnam. At present, resisting Vietnam's aggression is a matter of vital importance to the Cambodian nation. The people in the occupied areas have clearly perceived the true nature of the Vietnamese colonialists. Thanks to the people's support, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the patriotic armed forces have gained a firm foothold in fighting battles in the interior, expanded their forces, and scored greater successes. The people in the occupied areas offered grain and information to the patriotic armed forces, shielded them, and served as their guides. For example, when the anti-Vietnamese armed forces recently attacked Prek Kadak to the north of Phnom Penh, the local masses took concerted action and also rose against the Vietnamese aggressors who burned, killed, and looted wherever they went.

Since the beginning of this year's rainy season, the number of the enemy's organizations at the grassroots levels removed by the resistance forces remarkably increased. One of the important tasks of the guerrillas in the areas occupied by the enemy is to wipe out the Vietnamese regimes at the basic levels, so that the enemy will have no foundation for survival and so that the masses can establish new anti-Vietnamese bases. After wiping out a large number of Vietnam's puppet organizations in towns and villages, the anti-Vietnamese guerrillas launched further offensives against the cities along the vital communications lines. The removal of the enemy's organizations at the grassroots levels is also of great significance to crushing Vietnam's plan to resettle large numbers of Vietnamese in Cambodia.

At present the solidarity and militancy of the three Democratic Kampuchean patriotic armed forces and their ties with the masses are being further enhanced. The entire military situation is developing in a direction favorable to the Kampuchean patriotic forces and unfavorable to the Vietnamese aggressors. Naturally, the Vietnamese authorities will not resign themselves to such a predicament. According to reports, Vietnam is now moving its troops in an attempt to encircle and annihilate the anti-Vietnamese guerrillas concentrated around the Tonle Sap and on the outskirts of Phnom Penh. A 3-ton Soviet vessel recently sailed into Cambodia's Kompong Som to provide the Vietnamese aggressors with ammunition, which shows that the Vietnamese authorities are making preparations to launch a large-scale offensive against the resistance forces in the coming dry season. Therefore, the Cambodian people's war against Vietnam will be a protracted, complicated, and arduous one.

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PRC JOURNAL ON SHULTZ'S RECENT MIDEAST TOUR

HK100901 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 12, 16 Jun 85 pp 3-4

[Article by Yuan Yin [5573 0995]: "What Does Shultz's Trip to the Middle East Tell?"]

[Text] From 10 to 13 May, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made a 3-day visit to Israel, Egypt, and Jordan. Besides attending the activities sponsored by Israel to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, during his tour he made major efforts "to seek practical steps that would lead to direct negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors." Before departing, Shultz acknowledged that "there are many Gordian knots faced in attaining stability and peace in the Middle East" under the current situation. The major one is the composition of a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation. At the end of his visit, Shultz said: "Progress has been made somewhat in breaking the deadlock." However, he acknowledged: "It is difficult to find Palestinian negotiators acceptable to both the PLO and Israel;" "many knots remain."

Shultz's tour concluded with no major breakthrough in sight. As a matter of fact, he knew this fairly well prior to his departure. Why then did he have to make the visit? Why didn't his mission achieve any encouraging results?

This should be viewed in connection with the current U.S. Middle East policy.

The United States has been gradually changing its Middle East policy this year--from the passive attitude of quietly waiting and watching of the previous year to an active attitude of exploring and waiting. Shultz's recent trip to the Middle East is regarded as a move made in the course of such a change.

After the United States suffered a setback in Lebanon, its Middle East policy became more passive. President Reagan did not invite any Arab leaders to the White House in over a year, and Secretary of State George Shultz did not visit the Middle East in about 2 years, although he dispatched his assistant, Richard Murphy, there on several occasions. According to reports in foreign newspapers, the passive U.S. attitude was a result of the following factors: 1) The peace process in the Middle East had been long at a standstill and no progress was achieved in Reagan's peace plan put forth in 1982. Under the

situation in which all the parties concerned refused to budge from their original positions, the United States held: "Even if a move is made, it will yield hardly any progress." 2) Entangled by numerous contradictions, the Arab nations could not reach a unanimity of opinion on peace in the Middle East. 3) There were different views within Israel's coalition government on the question of a reconciliation with the Arab countries, and the foundation of the coalition government was not strong enough. 4) The setback suffered by the United States in Lebanon remained fresh in U.S. memory. 5) U.S. relations with most Arab nations did not deteriorate following the stalled peace process in the Middle East. 6) Supply still exceeded demand on the world oil market the United States did not, therefore, worry that the oil supply would be checked. 7) Syria often voiced fierce attacks, but it remained restrained in action. It conscientiously implemented the disengagement agreement it reached with Israel in 1974. In view of the aforementioned conditions, the United States did not hasten to take any action. It preferred to take a wait-and-see attitude toward the development of the situation.

However, the situation in the Middle East over the past few months has become somewhat hopeful and the prospects for Middle East peace negotiations have gained momentum. Jordan and Egypt reestablished diplomatic relations; Jordan and the PLO agreed on a joint-action plan which formulated the principle of "exchanging territories for the sake of peace"; and Egypt proposed to hold direct negotiations stage by stage between a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation, and the United States and Israel. Since the beginning of the year, leaders of Arab countries, including King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and Jordanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Tahir Nashat Masri visited the United States in succession, urging the U.S. to take the initiative in the peace process in the Middle East. Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres also expressed a willingness to discuss an agreement between Jordan and Palestine. Meanwhile, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon helped ease tension between Egypt and Israel, ease the economic and political crisis in Israel, and strengthen the position of the Peres administration. Israel also expressed a hope that the United States would act as a mediator for Middle East peace. Under such circumstances, the United States held that if it remained inactive, this would disappoint and not satisfy all parties concerned in the Middle East, in particular moderate Arab countries and would probably create a dangerous situation favorable to radical forces in the Middle East. In addition, the trust that some Middle East countries placed in the United States was waning and the call for Soviet participation in the international Mideast peace conference became ever stronger. For various reasons, the United States planned to change its passive stance on the Middle East. Internally, the United States did not have as many qualms as before due to the pressure of Jewish groups outside Congress following President Reagan's reelection. Some influential figures inside the ruling group, including former Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, called on the Reagan administration to "taking a step forward" and act as a "catalyst" in promoting negotiations between Israel, Jordan, and Palestine.

It was precisely against such a background that the United States became active again in Middle East affairs. Besides increasing military and economic aid, the expansion of trade, selling modern weapons, and strengthening infiltrations into the Middle East, the United States stepped up its efforts to seek a solution to promoting "direct negotiations between Arab countries and Israel" on the peace process in the Middle East. In mid April, the U.S. sent Richard Murphy to the Middle East to make a 16-day "exploratory" and "fact-finding" tour which paved the way for Shultz's visit.

However, both Murphy's "exploratory" tour and Shultz's visit to the Middle East have not brought any progress to the peace process there. Where then does the crux of the problem lie?

The key to the question is the problem of Palestinian representation. The U.S. and Israel refusal to recognize the PLO, and their opposition to include any PLO members in a mixed Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to work on direct negotiations with Israel are the major stumbling blocks to the Middle East peace talks.

The PLO is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This has been acknowledged by Arab nations and many other countries in the world. The Jordanian-PLO agreement and Mubarak's proposal both call for the PLO to participate in a mixed Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. This is a matter of course. The United States has admitted that in Middle East peace talks, "Palestinian participation is indispensable," but the Palestinians it refers to are not PLO members but moderate Palestinians who are not PLO members. The United States insists that the PLO first declare clearly that it recognizes Israel's right to exist and endorse UN Security Council Resolution 242 before it participates in a negotiating team. The United States has consistently refused to recognize the legitimacy of the PLO, and regards it as a "terrorist organization." However, the U.S. demand has been categorically rejected by the PLO. On 8 May, following Murphy's Mideast tour and prior to Shultz's visit to the Middle East, the United States announced that it agreed that members of the Palestinian National Council could be included in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, but they should not be actual PLO members and should not be connected with the PLO Charter. Prior to this, it was reported that the United States said that a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation might include ordinary PLO members, but they should not openly declare themselves as PLO representatives. In this connection, some people said that the United States had made concessions. As a matter of fact, these are not substantial concessions, because it still refuses to recognize the PLO. On the question of including members of the Palestinian National Council, Israeli Foreign Minister Itzhak Shamir is resolutely against this. He says that the Palestinian National Council is part of the PLO and he sees the two organizations as the same institution. Since Israel is totally dependent on the United States economically and militarily, the United States could have taken advantage of its favorable position to exert pressure upon Israel, but Shultz did not do so. Instead he said: "The United States will in no way accept any solution that is unacceptable to Israel." It can thus be seen that there is no substantial change in the U.S. policy of being partial to Israel while



ignoring legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. By doing so, the United States obviously intends to make use of the present dire straits of the PLO and the disunity of the Arab world. The United States has shown a little flexibility on some concrete problems, but it has an axe to grind. In other words, it intends to coerce the PLO to give up its representation and actually agree that Jordan will negotiate with Israel on behalf of the Palestinians so as to attain the goal of disintegrating and dissolving the PLO. The United States still intends to achieve Middle East peace in accordance with Reagan's plan.

The U.S. attempt to persuade Arabs and Palestinians into deserting the PLO and to create new differences in the Arab world will be hopeless and fruitless.

It seems that Shultz did not want to make any breakthrough in his Middle East tour; he only used the occasion to console the Arab nations, mitigate contradictions between the United States and the Arab countries, and control and exclude the Soviet Union from peace talks.

After Shultz concluded his tour, Richard Murphy continued to stay in the Middle East for a time. At the end of May, King Hussein of Jordan visited the United States. The prospects of Middle East peace negotiations will continue to gain momentum.

The Soviet Union will surely use U.S. weak points in the Middle East without the least hesitation. A Soviet special envoy will soon visit the Middle East. There will certainly be new contention between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Middle East.

To sum up, the road toward peace in the Middle East remains tortuous, arduous, and thorny.

CSO: 4005/1136

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

HU YAOBANG, BANGLADESH PRESIDENT HOLD 'CORDIAL' TALKS

OW051930 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1614 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Article by reporter Chai Shikuang]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met with Bangladesh President Hussain Ershad at Zhongnanhai today. The host and the guest held a cordial and cheerful conversation on how to further promote the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Bangladesh. During his 1982 visit to China, General Ershad and General Secretary Hu Yaobang had a friendly meeting. During today's meeting between the two old friends, they sat side by side and happily relived their old friendship.

Hu Yaobang said to Ershad: I am very glad to have read your poem in the newspaper.

Ershad said: That poem truly expressed my friendly feeling for China. We are very thankful that China is sincerely helping Bangladesh in economic construction.

Hu Yaobang said: China, with limited strength, is Bangladesh's poor friend, but we are sincere.

During the meeting, the two leaders specifically discussed the forms and ways in which China and Bangladesh will further promote their economic and technological cooperation. Hu Yaobang said to Ershad: The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will surely continue to develop for a long time, as you trust us and we trust you too.

Ershad said: I held fruitful talks on the same question with Premier Zhao Ziyang this morning. I am also convinced that the cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop.

The two leaders also exchanged views on how to speed the development of agriculture and help the peasants extricate themselves from poverty, since peasants make up the majority of the populations of China and Bangladesh.

Toward the end of the meeting, Ershad invited Hu Yaobang to visit Bangladesh at a convenient time. Hu Yaobang cheerfully accepted the invitation.

Present at the meeting were State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Minister of Communications Qian Yongchang. Also present were Justice Nurul Islam, minister for law and justice of Bangladesh; and Humayun Chowdhury, minister for foreign affairs of Bangladesh.

CSO: 4005/1136

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

DENG XIAOPING, ERSHAD DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT

OWO61728 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Article by reporters Yu Jiafu and Gu Wenfu]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--China and Bangladesh have been friends all along, and there are no differences whatsoever between them, said Chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission Deng Xiaoping when meeting with Bangladesh President Hussain Muhammad Ershad this morning. Deng Xiaoping expressed the hope that the relations between the two countries would continue to develop.

Ershad told Deng Xiaoping that it had been over 2 years since his last visit to China in 1982, and that on the current visit he had very beneficial talks with Chinese leaders. He believed that his visit to China was a great success.

Briefing Ershad and other Bangladesh guests on China's domestic situation, Deng Xiaoping said: "Gradually making our cadres younger in average age is our strategic policy decision. All cadres, including those in the army, should be younger. Our army will be cut by 1 million men, and those who are relatively old should be demobilized. This is no easy task. However, since our army has always been subordinate to the overall needs, we believe this task can be fulfilled smoothly."

Deng Xiaoping pointed out that in recent years the work of making the cadres younger in average age had been carried out with great success in party and government departments. He said: "Our structural reform includes the work of gradually making our cadres younger in average age. This is a very significant aspect of the reform."

Deng Xiaoping said with stress: "Now we are carrying out reform mainly in two aspects: One is making our cadres younger in average age; the other is reforming our economic structure. Both are important, but the former is more important. The task of making the cadres younger includes making them better educated. Only a large number of energetic personnel with specialized knowledge can motivate the economic growth of our country. We have a lot of things to do, but these two are the keys." He added: Now our work is proceeding quite smoothly. This is because it meets with the people's approval and receives their support.

Ershad said: "You are a Chinese revolutionary of the older generation, but you have a modern mind. You have set the goal for China's modernization and charted the direction for its new progress."

Deng Xiaoping said: "Work is done by all together. I, myself, do not have such exceptional ability."

Ershad said: "The development of China is very important to us. The stability of China means the stability of our region. We hope that china will play a greater role in maintaining world peace and in easing international tension."

Deng said that with its economic development China would cooperate with the Third World on an even broader scale, and that China would belong to the Third World forever. China, he reaffirmed, will never be a superpower. He added: This is our national policy established by the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, and now we are still pursuing this policy.

State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1136

EASTERN EUROPE

JOURNAL NOTES DEVELOPMENT OF PRC-CSSR RELATIONS

HK280712 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 24, 17 Jun 85 p 8

[Article by Ding Wen [0002 2429]: "PRC-CSSR Relations of Friendship and Cooperation Develop Steadily"]

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy prime minister and concurrently chairman of the State Planning Commission is making a friendly visit to China in mid-June. It is the first visit to China by a top echelon CSSR leader in more than 20 years.

The Chinese Government has attached great importance to this visit. President Li Xiannian, Acting Premier Wan Li, and Vice Premier Yao Yilin separately have met Potac; and Song Ping, state councillor and concurrently director of the State Planning Commission, has held talks with him. During their meetings and dialogues, the leading comrades of the two countries talked about friendship and were very pleased.

Both China and Czechoslovakia are socialist countries. With the joint efforts of the two parties in recent years, marked improvements and developments have been achieved in the relations between the two countries; in particular, exchanges and cooperation in economics, trade, science and technology, and culture have been expanding with each passing day. The understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries have continued to deepen. During the current visit, the Chinese leaders have emphatically pointed out that the friendly cooperation in all fields between China and Czechoslovakia has a profound basis and bright prospects. Potac talked about his feelings about the visit to China during his meeting with Li Xiannian. He said that he felt very happy about his current visit. He had a very cordial and happy feeling the moment he descended from the plane upon arrival in Beijing. It is his hope to establish long-term stable relations of cooperation based on the plans for economic development drawn up by the two countries, which is the wish and need of the two countries in building the common cause of socialism.

Czechoslovakia is a country comparatively advanced in industrial technologies, while China is a country abundant in natural resources with a tremendous market. The two countries have a history of more than 30 years of cooperation in economics and trade, and have established good cooperative relations in trade, economic, and technology on the basis of equality and mutual

benefit, each applying what the other needs according to the requirements and possibilities of the two parties.

It is known that the volume of trade between the two countries will hopefully reach more than 950 million Swiss Francs (approximately equal to \$394 million), growing by about 12 times from 1950, a record high in history. During this period of more than 30 years, the general trend has been growth despite some setbacks in the development of trade between the two countries, resulting in reductions in the volume of trade at times. Particularly in recent years, the economic and trade relations between the two countries have made new developments and scored positive achievements. The chief commodities China exports to Czechoslovakia are grain, cotton, edible oil crops, a variety of canned foods, light industrial and textile products, native produce, and mineral products. The chief commodities imported from Czechoslovakia are chemical raw materials, steel products, machine tools, and lorries. With the improvement and development of relations between the two countries, the economic ties and trade between the two countries continue to increase, and the realm of cooperation is being extended with each passing day. Based on negotiations between the two countries in 1984, Czechoslovakia will provide China with parts for D-815 lorries and technical equipment for 11 technical transformation projects (of which four contracts have already been signed, totalling 18.16 million Swiss Francs). The prospects are bright for cooperation between the two countries in the technical transformation of China's existing enterprises. Also, the two countries signed 10-year economic and technical cooperation agreement and a protocol on establishing a committee for the cooperation in economics, trade, and science and technology, and exchange views on signing long term trade agreement for 1986-1990. This has not only given expression to the common wishes of the two countries for further strengthening cooperation, but will enable the economic and trade relations between the two countries to make steady progress. Another source disclosed that the two countries are making preparations for signing a long-term trade agreement and convening the first session of the economic, trade, science and technology cooperation committee.

Chinese leaders have pointed out on several occasions that China is also open to socialist countries. In talks with U San Yu, the Burmese president, on 31 October 1984, Comrade Deng Xiaoping further explained China's policy on opening up to the outside world. He said: "Our policy on opening up to the outside world is not directed just at the developed countries such as the United States, Japan, and Western Europe. Opening up to these countries is just one aspect, another aspect is South-South cooperation, while still another aspect is the opening up to the Soviet Union and East European countries. Altogether there are three major aspects." It is expected that--based on requirements and possibilities and the principles of equality and mutual benefit, diversified forms, paying attention to actual effects and common development--the trade and economic and technical cooperation between China and Czechoslovakia and other East European countries will develop greatly.

12 August 1985

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## MODEL PARTY SECRETARY PROFILED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 16, 22 Apr 85 pp 15-17

[Article by Yu Huiyin [0151 6540 7299]: "Party Secretary Li Xin, Model Worker"]

[Excerpts] He has no power to choose the plant's administrative cadres, to promote and issue awards to workers making outstanding contributions, to make major decisions in production, operation and administrative work or to approve disbursements. With regard to all these, he can only make suggestions, coordinate with and support the plant director and play the role of guarantor and supervisor.

Nevertheless, his candor and openmindedness, eagerness for reform, refined and gentle scholarly bearing and warm and modest attitude rally people around him. Whether party members or non-members, leading cadres or ordinary workers, all are willing to open their hearts to him and freely discuss their ideals and aspirations. When the higher level decided to transfer him away, the plant director anxiously requested to have the order rescinded, because the director and the plant could not do without him. In a recent democratic appraisal, the worker delegates of the plant, by unanimous vote, chose him as a model worker. The leading comrades of the State Council praised him for being so enlightened, conscientious on major matters and noninterfering in trivialities and regarded him as a pioneer in reform.

He is party secretary Xin of the Beijing Printing and Dyeing Plant, a college student majoring in civil engineering and a party cadre who has been doing political work for many years. Transferred to civilian work from the army 7 years ago, he joined the plant 2 years ago.

#### Discarding Common Concept of Power and Influence

Last June, the Beijing Printing and Dyeing Plant was designated as one of the experimental units for the plant director responsibility system. The news caused a sensation throughout the plant, and comments were numerous.

Actually, as the party secretary, Li Xin had long felt the need to reform the leadership system of the enterprise and had taken action in advance.



He was the first to propose that, short of reform, the plant had no future and that, in the entire chain of reforms, the reform of the leadership system was naturally the most important. He also realized that, under the plant director responsibility system, changes would occur in the position and role of the party secretary. First of all, the party secretary must retreat from the "command" position and shift to guaranteeing the fulfillment of the production and operation tasks and supervising the implementation of the party's principles and policies.

According to his view, because the enterprise is an economic organization, the plant director should take full responsibility for its operation. Rather than a redistribution of individual powers, the reform of the enterprise leadership system was needed for the four modernizations program and the development of the times. Starting from the overall situation, he discarded the common concept of power and influence, disregarding his personal fame and profit, power and position and dismissing with a laugh the comment on his "servility."

Courageously standing on the forefront of reform and declining the higher level's offer to make him plant director, he voluntarily requested that Xu Xiaochun [1776 1321 4783], a high-level engineer who is an expert in technology and management, dedicated to his work and courageous in innovating, serve as the director and take charge of the plant, while he himself would play a supporting role.

The moment the new director took office, Li Xin suggested that he be given the power to make decisions on production and operation and to appoint and dismiss administrative cadres, in order to pave the way for the introduction of the plant director responsibility system. After the State Council formally promulgated the provisional regulations on enlarging enterprise autonomy last May, he asked the higher level to include the plant among the first group of experimental units for the plant director responsibility system.

#### Serving As Strong Backup to Plant Director

Under the new leadership system, how does the party secretary serve as a strong backup to the plant director and in what aspects, first of all, should he cooperate with the director to implement the reform? It was the problem over which Li Xin racked his brains: after introducing the plant director responsibility system, the director must "form a cabinet" to start with. The moment he took office, Xu Xiaochun regarded personnel selection the key to the plant's takeoff. Fully aware of Xu Xiaochun's sense of urgency and believing in his judgment and resourcefulness, Li Xin rendered full support to the former's personnel plans. Even though the opinions of a few others were not all unanimous, he made suggestions on the premise of respecting the director's views.

Li Xin felt that the director had more contact with and a greater understanding of the technical and management cadres than he himself. If practice should prove that the director was right in his selections and he himself amiss, the avoidance of a waste of talent was a matter for rejoicing.

The candid and selfless attitude of this party secretary was demonstrated in the promotion of superior designer Bao Suichu [0545 6659 0443] as deputy director.

The plant director's nomination of Bao Suichu was a surprise to Li Xin. Li Xin was well aware of Bao Suichu's outstanding designing talent but he had no confidence in his operational ability. Thus, he asked the director whether Bao Suichu should not first serve as his assistant.

The director informed Li Xin that Bao Suichu made outstanding manifestations at two model selection and merchandise ordering meetings, indicating that he possessed new ideas and a fairly strong organizational ability, as well as an expertise in designing, and that he had a talent for operations. Because an assistant to the director had little power, Bao Suichu would be unable to give full play to his abilities and unfold a new phase.

Hearing these words, Li Xin resolutely abandoned his objective to having such a relatively young comrade serve as a deputy director. In addition to fully supporting his appointment, Li Xin took the initiative to seek Bao Suichu out, soothing and encouraging him, and told him clearly that "the party committee endorses and supports the director's appointment."

#### Scope for Secretary's Abilities

In Li Xin's view, the party committee can do much to support the director's personnel selection. There are several tasks to be done: first, when the director wants to make certain appointments, he may run into people who create public opinion by voicing objections and even groundless slanders. In such cases, the party committee must investigate earnestly, clarify the truth and clear up the right and wrong. It is the party committee's bounden duty (the party committee has the responsibility to ensure the political soundness of the leading administrative cadres whom the director wishes to appoint) and an effective support to the director's endeavor to select the able and appoint the competent. As aptly put by Li Xin, the leader must cherish the talented people, recognize them before they reveal themselves, appoint them in the midst of controversies and have the courage to bear the responsibility.

Next, the director appointed many nonparty members as leaders. Worried about the lack of support from the party committee and party members, these appointees felt apprehensive. To eliminate their worries and enable them to set their minds at ease and work boldly, the main responsible persons of the party committee talked with them one by one and expressed support. When they made outstanding achievements in their work, the party committee commended and publicized them among the workers and made them feel confident of its sincere support.

Third, after introducing the plant director responsibility system, the party cadres in some workshops and offices were unable to adjust themselves for a time and failed to show adequate respect to the new appointees and coordinate with them in their work. With regard to this tendency, the party committee focused on education and mediation to improve relations between the party and the administration. Those unable to adjust were transferred.

Fourth, the party must enthusiastically help the intellectuals and the active elements among the workers applying for party membership and promptly admit those who are qualified. Li Xin performed a large amount of work in this aspect and greatly impressed some nonparty intellectuals.

#### Molding New Image of Political Cadres

Among the 25 nonparty intellectuals promoted by the director, some had long ago applied for party membership and, after an extensive test, had been found qualified. Nevertheless, when Li Xin saw the lists of prospects submitted by the various offices and workshops, he was worried. Among the 427 party members in the plant, there were only 9 college graduates, while the overwhelming majority was of the junior middle school level or below. The fact that those among the intellectuals with awareness and ability had long been kept out of the party was mainly due to the failure to purge the pernicious "leftist" influence in the basic level. The irrational situation formed by history could no longer be permitted to survive and develop. To support the director in achieving his reform plans, Li Xin worked hard for the admission of these comrades.

However, it was not easy to break down the prejudices formed through the years! From the difficulties encountered by Zhang Yuhua [1728 3768 5478] of the education office, Li Xin keenly felt the need to change some concepts when recruiting those comrades into the party.

The party secretary's correct ideas were accepted by most cadres engaged in party work, and the party organizations of the various levels took action. Only 3 intellectuals in the plant were admitted to membership in the first half of last year, but the number was increased to 27 by the end of the year. Among the 25 nonparty cadres promoted by the director in the course of reform, 11 were admitted to membership in 6 months, including deputy plant directors Bao Suichu and Zang Wenxin [5258 2429 1800], assistant general engineers Lu Xifen [7120 6932 5358] and Zhou Baoshan [0719 1405 1472], plant department office chairman Li Ge [2621 7245], workshop chairmen Wang Dejie [3769 1795 0857] and Shen Yongxing [3088 3057 5281] and so on. The plant director sincerely appreciated the party secretary's support and assistance.

The party's trust and interest served as a great encouragement and impetus to the intellectuals in the plant, and more than 60 applications for membership were promptly delivered to the party organization. At the forum for intellectuals held by the party committee, all vied with one another in making statements, and many spoke with tears.

Party secretary Li Xin's exemplary acts and effective work not only raised the party's prestige among the masses but also built an initial political cadre contingent respected and found approachable by the workers.

#### Exploring New Ways for Political Work

Indeed, the issue of improving the quality and building a new image of the political cadres was urgent. Li Xin had long recognized it as the need of the economic reform and rapid scientific and technical development.

Li Xin's former right-hand man, a college graduate in electronics who was liberal in ideology and quick in thinking, was soon to be transferred. Who could replace him? Li Xin was vexed by the lack of an appropriate person. At this time, the plant director generously recommended a talented person in the administration: a college graduate dedicated to reform and once a party branch secretary for a year, middle-aged boiler engineer and power section chief Chen Jiatian [7115 1367 1131]. Li Xin knew him well and was naturally overjoyed when the director was willing for him to "change his occupation." After consideration by the party committee, the consent of the party concerned and the necessary organizational procedures, Chen Jiatian proceeded to a political post. Some comrades commented: It's a pity to make a fine middle-aged college graduate engineer a deputy party secretary.

Does it mean that party cadres do not have to be more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent? Li Xin always believed that the management of modern socialist enterprises with Chinese characteristics is primarily the management of people. In addition to noble communist ideals, firm implementation of the party's various principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and devotion to political work, a political cadre must have a broad range of knowledge, be conversant in sociology, education and psychology as well as philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism and have the talent to mobilize the masses and the ability to express himself in writing as well as have expertise in management theories, productive technology and operation. Only with such political cadres will the party's ideological-political work be convincing, influential and attractive.

Thus, he worked hard to organize the political cadres to study the party's line, principles and policies, eliminate the "leftist" influence and search for the laws governing political work in the new period.

Meanwhile, he earnestly concentrated on the reform of ideological-political work itself and practiced its purposeful management on the basis of investigation and study. In the past 2 years, the party committee sent 17 persons to study in colleges and special secondary schools, and some of them have completed their studies and returned to the plant. They will emerge at political posts in a new posture.

On the path of reform, the plant has not only explored and created experiences in selecting personnel and enlivening the enterprise but also strived to unfold a new phase in ideological-political work for the synchronized development of spiritual and material civilizations and greater contributions to the party and the people. It is the goal of party secretary Li Xin's life struggle as well as his supreme desire.

6080

CSO: 4005/965

EAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG VICE GOVERNOR'S EARLY HARDSHIPS RECOUNTED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO WENZHAI BAN [DIGEST EDITION] in Chinese 21 Feb 85 p 1

[Article excerpted from the first issue of HUA TAN ZHOU BAO [ART WORLD WEEKLY]: "In Praise of a Sincere Heart--Vice Governor An Zhendong and His Wife"]

[Text] A Tragic Marriage

In 1953, the 22-year-old telecommunications engineer for the Qiqihar Railway Bureau telegraph office, An Zhendong [1344 2182 2639], fell in love with and married Du Bo [2629 0590], a laboratory technician in the railway hospital. They met by chance in their work and living situations, and because they understood and loved each other, even though they were not rich in material things, they still possessed a happy household that was rich in love and illusions. In their different positions, they both made outstanding achievements. Because An Zhendong achieved new results in research within the telecommunications revolution, he became an activist in the socialist drive among the city's youth. Du Bo was continuously appraised as an advanced worker at the hospital. During this period, their two adored sons were born. Normally speaking, a glorious future should have stretched ahead for this young couple.

However, a political storm swept over this hard-working and sincere couple. During the "elimination of counterrevolutionaries" period, An took the initiative to confess to his organization that when he was 16 years old, in junior middle school, he spent a year in the "Three People's Principles Youth League." Disaster then dropped from the skies. The stakes were rapidly raised and he was upgraded to a "historical counterrevolutionary." An made appeals against this incorrect verdict, but he was arrested and brought to trial. In August 1958, he was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment for counter-revolutionary crimes.

The hardships and dangers that Du Bo, only 23 years old and caring for two children, faced can well be imagined. Still, Du Bo never lost her faith in life.

### A Commendable Trust

On a harsh winter day in 1958, Du Bo and her two pitiful children went to the jail to find An. Even though An was in a cell covered with electrified wire netting and iron-barred windows, he worked enthusiastically and took the initiative to contribute his own knowledge and skills. But when he thought of his young wife and his innocent children, he said to Du Bo sincerely: "You are still young and it would be best if you and I part company. I urge you to take the two children to Tangshan as soon as possible and give them to my parents. I am not so hardhearted as to involve you in this...." But An received a categorically negative reply. Du Bo adopted the teacher's stance in her resolute reply: "We fell in love and got married after liberation.... I have decided that our sons and I will wait together for you to be released."

Du Bo's resolve gave An great strength and comfort. This invisible moral support encouraged the patriotic An and in jail he again made results and contributions. Using only the prison machinery, he successfully transformed the prison's communications equipment; he solved technical difficulties that the prison factory's foundry shop was having using its radio-control led overhead traveling crane, which created new conditions for increased production; and he designed and produced a fully automatic console for the Qiqihar Public Security Bureau's fire control department, which was popularized at a none-province fire control worksite conference convened by the public security department.

### A Moving Faith

In April 1964, because of the three exceptionally meritorious services performed by An Zhendong while in jail, his release was moved up by 1 year and 9 months. The government assigned An to the Heilongjiang Rectifier Factory as a responsible technician and he participated in that factory's preparatory work.

In early summer of that year, An Zhendong returned to his bare and desolate house. Originally, after An had been arrested, Du Bo soon moved from the engineers' dormitory to a narrow little house. However, the low ceilings and poverty scarcely affected An's faith or the tremendous contributions he made to his country. This impetus came from not only the party organization but his wife's deep love and steadfastness, which gave An an even greater feeling of strength and warmth.

Only after he got home did An learn that during his days in prison, Du Bo had not only taken on the heavy burden of raising and educating the children, withstanding all kinds of pressure in her life (including some people who repeatedly urged her to divorce An and marry someone else in a higher position), but had also done everything possible to support her husband in prison and had not allowed him to fall behind in the rapid developments in science and technology. Only at that time did An learn that the many books on telecommunications technology and scientific periodicals he read while in prison

as well as the tidy clothes his sons wore when visiting him in jail had been bought with money Du Bo got for her regular "blood donations" to the blood bank. The bitterness of her life, with overwork and sorrow year in and year out, took a terrible toll on Du Bo's health. Not only had her tall, slender figure become thin, but her beautiful eyes were sunken and she had a chronic disease. When she learned that the government had given her husband the post of a responsible technician in a rectifier factory and that he would be able to distinguish himself in his new position, she was so happy! Soon after, An's whole family moved from Qiqihar to Harbin. Although An's misjudged case was not redressed, before the "Cultural Revolution," he was fairly content to enjoy their hard-won tranquil life. But how could husband and wife foresee that a political storm would blot out the sky and blow over them again?

At the end of the summer of 1966, the first political thunderbolt at the rectifier factory struck this technician who was immersed in hard work and who had made so many contributions. An was made into a "class enemy" by the rebel factions, he was criticized and denounced, his house was searched and his property confiscated and he was punished severely and isolated.... An silently received the "supervision of the revolutionary masses" and in "the cowshed" he nourished a devout feeling that the "revolutionary verdict" would be reversed, but he still could not get an explanation for his unjust treatment. Du Bo, with whom everyone sympathized as his virtuous wife, through her life, her emotions and her heart, sensitively perceived the profound perplexity in An Zhendong's gaze--was it possible that An had doubts about his life and future? Thus, when the day of vacation from "the cowshed" arrived, Du Bo dressed up especially for her husband and went with him to lose their cares on the scenic banks of the Songhua River.

An told his wife: "In the 1950's, I was arrested and put in jail, at which time China, under the leadership of Premier Zhou and his comrades-in-arms, was flourishing. Then, individuals who were inconvenienced or made to bear hardships had no reason to fear. But now you see, even these officials with great revolutionary achievements such as Chen Laozong and He Laozong have been made into "three evils elements"...so what future or hope is there for us individuals?" While he was in this state of mind, Du Bo let him make broad observations on the people and events around him, focusing on the people's attitude toward this episode of tangled warfare. In this way, An gradually saw from the common people around him that the course of history was moving forward irreversibly. In the end, he went through a long period of thinking that death is hard and life is worthless. There is a certain scientific foundation to the statements that "good fortune lies within bad" and "out of the depths of misfortune comes bliss." At the end of the 1960's, An Zhendong was removed from the Heilongjiang Rectifier Factory as "social garbage" and "tossed" into a neighborhood factory that was called a "smallscale waste product pilot plant," which was a small plant with no equipment nor a technical force, lacking a finalized product or regularly paid monthly wages. As an engineer who had graduated from a college of engineering, An Zhendong would no doubt be thrown into the "abyss" and considered incapable of "ever reforming himself." However, An made miraculous strides until he was restored to his proper position.

A favorable turn appeared in the spring of 1970. The "1,000-li horse" An encountered the "female Bo Le" Chen Xiuyun [7115 4423 0061] in that moribund little neighborhood factory. There is no need to relate the particulars of what followed. In 1979, An Zhendong was elevated to the factory's technical deputy factory director and the same year his unjust case was redressed. In 1983, he was elected to the Sixth NPC and as a vice governor of Heilongjiang. The same year, in Beijing, he was elected a vice chairman of the Jiu San Society's central committee. As Du Bo heard the good news of An's rise in broadcast after broadcast, her tears flowed and she wept audibly. Her heart was filled with joy, even as it was flooded with sadness and sorrow.

12534

CSO: 4005/963



CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

INTERVIEW WITH WUHAN MAYOR REVEALS VALUES OF 'SHORTCOMINGS'

Beijing XIN GUANCHA [NEW OBSERVATION] in Chinese No 9, 10 May 85 pp 4-6

[Article by staff reporter Hua Peiming [5478 1014 2494]: "Enlightening Record of a Mayor's Shortcomings--Interview With 46-Year-Old Wuhan Mayor Wu Guanzheng"]

[Text] The Mayor Who Swallowed Insults

Before I interviewed Comrade Wu Guanzheng [0702 1351 2973], the mayor of Wuhan, I already knew a little bit about him. It was said that he was of average appearance and that when he went out he did not like to have many attendants crowding around him, so service personnel in many trades in Wuhan City did not know his status and often adopted a bad attitude toward him, but he always "swallowed insults." Once at a dock on the river side, several ticket sellers adopted such a vile attitude toward him that they rebuked and insulted him, and he was deeply shocked. He said: "Before I always thought that people did not intentionally curse me. This time the insults were hard to swallow. Who would have expected the common people to suffer so many insults? It looks as if it is imperative to get a good grip on the attitude of service personnel."

What gives one food for thought is that later, when the ticket sellers with the bad attitude were about to be punished, Wu Guanzheng unexpectedly interceded for them. He said: "Precisely because it was the mayor whom they insulted they must not be punished. The first one to be punished should be me, the mayor."

Another thing that happened was even more interesting.

In the early morning one day, Wu Guanzheng rode his bicycle to a hospital to see a patient, but the old man on duty at the gate would not let him enter.

"How about letting me in for just 5 minutes?" Wu Guanzheng asked carefully.

"No." The old man was arrogant and would not deign to give Wu Guanzheng the slightest glance, obstructing him in this way for a full 15 minutes. He endured this treatment stubbornly, and finally the old man was pleased to be merciful and let him in.

Wu Guanzheng was just going through the gate when a doctor hurriedly ran to the side of the old man and said excitedly: "Hey you! Do you know who that man is? That's Mayor Wu Guanzheng!"

"Oh I knew it was him!" the old man answered, without caring in the least that he was overheard by Wu Guanzheng.

Those two incidents, especially the second one, kindled my strong interest in interviewing Wu Guanzheng.

### The Mayor's Biggest Shortcoming

Once I met Wu Guanzheng I immediately understood why the service personnel of Wuhan had the courage to take this kind of attitude toward their own mayor. His face is simply that of a peasant, and its healthy skin is the color of cooked sorghum. He also has a simple, honest, sincere disposition. This high official's "impressive and dignified manner" is submerged in the characteristic honesty and sincerity of a scientist and technician.

To say that he is a scientist and technician is not going too far. He began to read at the age of seven, and has a postgraduate degree from Qinghua University. Since ancient times China's literati have advocated that when one is advancing one should pay attention to one's moral uplift with thought for the whole world, but that when one is retreating one should pay attention to one's moral uplift without thought for others. Scientists and technicians are not like this: no matter whether they are advancing or retreating they consider it to be their greatest fortune to display their own talents. Wu Guanzheng is an engineer with a solid foundation of technical skills, and he himself did not expect to be chosen as mayor.

After we had made clear to Mayor Wu Guanzheng what we had come for, he said emphatically that he had no time for it. He sincerely refused to be interviewed, and for a time there was a deadlock. Fortunately, Zhou Yue [6650 2588], the photographer, and Young Zheng Sha [6774 3559], the driver, who had come with me, were clever. On a note of seeking an understanding, they said to Wu Guanzheng:

"Our car is parked outside the gate. What about it? You would only have to go with us to the nearby Lijiao Bridge and let us take your picture there; we would guarantee that you would not be delayed from the meeting of the people's representatives in the afternoon ..."

It took only 2 or 3 minutes from the time that Wu Guanzheng appeared in the hall of the Hubei office in Beijing to his being bundled by us into the sedan. When the car drove out of the gate, we nodded and smiled again and again to the pistol-carrying guards to avoid the suspicion that we were behaving disrespectfully toward a people's representative.

In the speeding car Zhou Yue said to the mayor: "We are just about to come to the Lijiao Bridge. There, against a background of a cluster of modern buildings, we will take your picture, which we will put on our front cover. The tones will be bright and clear ..." On hearing that we wanted to put his picture on the front cover of a publication, Wu Guanzheng immediately appeared reserved and uneasy:

"What good is there in publicizing me? I have many shortcomings and also lack experience ..."

After saying this he stopped talking. The speed of the car made us feel that even a few seconds of silence were hard to bear. Because we were pressed for time, I had not anticipated that the mayor would be reticent. I became anxious and thought: Perhaps we can write about the mayor's shortcomings. Therefore, steeling myself, I asked in desperation: Mayor Wu, if we don't write about anything else, could we write about your shortcomings? What, may I ask, is your biggest shortcoming?"

To tell the truth, I had contracted the bad habit of the old man on duty at the gate. If I were facing another mayor, I probably wouldn't have the courage to conduct an interview in this rude and pestering way.

I had thought that Wu Guanzheng's biggest shortcoming would be that his temperment was weak or that he lacked boldness. Wu Guanzheng's answer was precisely the opposite. He said: "My biggest shortcoming is an irascible temperment."

When we heard this we were agape and tongue-tied. Most of his restraint immediately vanished, and he spoke to us with fervor and assurance.

#### Examples of an Irascible Temperment

Wu Guanzheng's temperment seems very contradictory: at times its softness is puzzling, and at other times its hardness induces fear.

In the spring of last year, the quality of several products of a certain industrial bureau in Wuhan fell continuously. Wu Guanzheng was anxious about this situation. He sought out all the members of the bureau's party committee, and with a serious expression said:

"If you can't get the quality up, you can 'refuse battle.'" Any one of the party committee members could weigh the impact of his words.

Therefore, a secretary of the party committee complained:

"The quality of the beer fell because its output was greatly increased ..."

When he heard this, Wu Guanzheng became furious.

"I only want you to produce one liter of beer that is of the same quality as Qingdao beer. Can you do it?"

The party committee secretary could reply neither that he "could" nor that he "could not"; thinking that the mayor was impatient on behalf of the city's people, who could not get good beer to drink, he was forced to endure the humiliation by not uttering a single word. After his anger had vanished, Wu Guanzheng felt that this party committee secretary had exercised more forbearance than he himself had, so he was somewhat sorry that he had spoken in this way.

Wu Guanzheng does not lose his temper often. However, when he encounters indiscriminate price rises that ensnare the common people, he cannot stop from flying into a rage. Reform requires that the government function well and that the people enjoy peace. The good functioning of the government entails the correctness of the principles and policies of the central authorities, and the people's enjoyment of peace entails the support of reform by the common people. If you indiscriminately raise prices outside the limits of the state's rational adjustment of prices, aren't you intentionally lining your own purse and won't you make the common people curse reform?

Being of an anxious temperament, he sometimes feels that his own work is not sufficiently meticulous. Once the newspapers and radios criticized something that had been wrangled about for 15 years, and Wu Guanzheng gave a woman vice mayor full authority to deal with the matter. Unexpectedly, because she was a democratic party figure, even though she handled this disputed matter fairly, some people did not show respect for her. At a meeting, an assistant manager of an enterprise said in a tough tone:

"We do not accept the decision of the city government!"

This made Wu Guanzheng furious, and he sought out the assistant manager and said to him in a stern voice:

"It's all right if you don't accept it, and it's also all right if you resign. We'll find someone else who will accept the decision!"

The assistant manager was cowed into submission, and he obediently made a self-criticism to the woman vice mayor, after which the matter about which there had been a wrangle was quickly resolved.

#### Another Shortcoming--Inability To Keep Calm

Of the big cities throughout the country, I think Wuhan is one in which the difficulty of getting vegetables to eat was resolved fairly early. At ordinary times Wu Guanzheng stays in his office 70 to 80 percent of the nights. When running risks to reform the system of buying and selling vegetables, he did not get any sleep for a whole half month, and every day before light he would hurry to the vegetable market to understand the market conditions and study ways to deal with them ...

When I asked him about the vegetable reform he would not talk about the pains he took but rather talked about another one of his shortcomings:

"When I encounter unwarranted accusations, sometimes I cannot keep calm. After the controls on the prices of vegetables were loosened, the prices rose for a period of time. This, of course, is a natural phenomenon. When vegetables are expensive their production is stimulated, and when there are more vegetables on the market the prices level out. But some persons 'representing the people' criticized the city's party committee, its government, and me ... I could not keep calm, and I got angry and became hard to get along with. In my office I blew off steam: In the final analysis, who

represents the people? The party Central Committee represents the people, reform represents the people ..."

After saying this, he shook his head and smiled, and from his expression he seemed to feel that his resentment against 'butting up against a wall' was really somewhat laughable. Probably he could not control himself at the time.

Wu Guanzheng did not talk about his merits and successes, and this made me somewhat anxious and fearful, because I worried that the article I would write about him would harm his image. Therefore, I asked him to talk about the successes of the "city government" so as to lead into his contributions by a side route. Not knowing it was a trick, he fell into the trap.

"In Wuhan there is a telephone for the mayor, number 27777, and when the common people encounter something difficult they like to call this number. Last year I received about 10,000 calls, and more than 6,000 problems were solved ..."

I was secretly pleased with the success of my trick, when to my surprise Wu Guanzheng heaved an emotional sigh and said:

"The common people thank me, the newspapers praise me, but actually this telephone is manned by comrades of the city government 24 hours a day. They have solved many problems. How much work these unknown heroes do!"

#### Enlightenment From Shortcomings

Although he had spoken quickly, Wu Guanzheng had not said a word to show himself off, and in our hearts we felt we had been defeated by him. When the car arrived at the Lijiao Bridge, he expressed approval of our efficiency in conducting the interview in the car, and praised us: "You young fellows do things very conscientiously!" This made us a little embarrassed. Zhou Yue and Young Zheng got out of the car to look for the angle from which to take the photograph, and I took advantage of this break to ask Wu Guanzheng:

"Do you want to get rid of your shortcomings?"

"How could I not want to get rid of them?" he replied. "I know that my irascibility, this shortcoming of mine, is very bad and shows that I am very immature. I always show by my face what I am thinking. That is immature ... but for a long time I have not been able to get rid of it ..."

I did not dare to say that immaturity was not necessarily a bad thing, but I felt that a person whose temperament is a little irascible and on whose face is written whatever he want to say is always countless times better than the sort of person who maintains his composure and does not show the gamut of human feeling, or the bureaucrat who does not take responsibility for his work, or the leader of the "good old boy" type.

At this point I suddenly thought: Doesn't a mayor who puts up again and again with the obstructions caused by an old man on duty at a gate lose prestige? Taking advantage of the fact there were no other people in the car, I bluntly asked:

"I've heard that an old man on duty at the gate of a hospital knew that you were the mayor, but still obstructed your passage for a good long time. Don't you feel you should have ..."

"Taught him a lesson to protect the mayor's prestige, right?" Taking in the meaning of my words, Wu Guanzheng's intonation turned serious, "The phenomenon of having a bad attitude toward service must be basically wiped out, and this is a problem that cannot be solved by punishing a few persons. As a mayor, would it be hard for me to punish a gatekeeper? If I told my secretary of my intention to do so, it would be done. However, how could I do this? If the common people displease you, you can take the attitude of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. You have authority. Is this authority given to you for the purpose of punishing the common people? This authority is given to you for the purpose of doing things for the common people! Because of what the old man said, if I weren't the mayor perhaps I would have kicked up a row with the man who abused me, but since I was the mayor I had to put up with it. If this were not the case, what kind of an example would I set for the atmosphere of society? The common people would become estranged from those who are high officials, the 'enjoyment of peace' could not be achieved, and so how could reform succeed?"

I gazed at him fixedly, impressed by the profundity of this unselfish man. I have read "Notes on Reviewing Wei Cao Hall," a book in which the author through the mouth of Pluto lists as the "first-rate worthy minister" the "one who cares only about the fiscal administration and the people's livelihood of a nation, and does not care about his own fortune or misfortune, praise or blame"; his idea is that, provided a man can control his own selfishness, supernatural beings will also respect him ... I don't admire any profound theory about Hades, but Wu Guanzheng's shortcomings made me think of this passage.

During the interview, the mayor's talk about his shortcomings enlightened me on three points:

First, it is hard for anyone to avoid mistakes and shortcomings, and this is true for a reformer. Although for a time shortcomings might be hard to overcome, provided one works hard to control one's selfishness, one will certainly gain the people's understanding, and they will not hinder one when one starts new things and blazes new trails. If a person can get completely rid of his shortcomings, naturally he would be mature and perfect and would be beyond reproach. However, there is the probability that his dashing spirit would be worn away until there was not much of it left, and this is because weak points and strong points are interdependent. "Immaturity" is not a strong point, and an irascible temperment cannot be regarded as insignificant. However, if because Wu Guanzheng has these shortcomings no use is made of him, wouldn't that be equivalent to losing a good mayor?

Second, when we are cracking down on new unhealthy tendencies, without a yardstick to measure what is an unhealthy tendency it will be easy to commit the mistake of imposing "arbitrary uniformity" and "stirring up a gust of wind," thereby dampening the enthusiasm of the reformers. If a person one-sidedly exaggerates Wu Guanzheng's shortcomings, wouldn't that be a case of deliberately exaggerating so as to create a sensation? The purpose of correcting unhealthy tendencies is to insure that reform is carried out successfully. If the mainstream in affairs is not discerned and much is made of a certain person's shortcomings, the purpose is not for the sake of reform but to harm reform.

Third, when we are utilizing talented persons, we must pay particular attention to not neglecting talented persons whose weak and strong points are both evident. We must not stick to one pattern in utilizing talented persons, just as the "ruler of heaven" did not stick to one pattern in sending down talented persons. Finally, I will mention in passing another shortcoming of Wu Guanzheng's, namely, that he cannot bear in mind the shortcomings of people with whom he works. However, doesn't this shortcoming help him to utilize without question talented persons whose shortcomings are obvious but who are worth utilizing?

9727

CSO: 4005/1119

PARTY SPIRIT STRESSED AT GUANGDONG CONFERENCE FOR NEWS SECRETARIES

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Insist on Party Spirit to Run the Newspaper Still Better"]

[Text] Study and implement conscientiously the speech of Hu Yaobang concerning the party's news work and adhere to the principle of the party's spirit in order to make NANFANG RIBAO a newspaper with Guangdong's characteristics better liked by people throughout the province and to break a new path in reforming the official newspapers of the party. This is a demand set forth at the Provincial Conference for News Secretaries which was sponsored by this newspaper.

This conference took place from 13-17 May. A total of 124 full-time news secretaries from various cities, prefectures and counties throughout the province attended the conference. Comrades who participated in the conference studied the speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang concerning the party's news work. Responsible comrades of this newspaper gave briefings at the conference on the situation of this newspaper's insistence on news reform and put forward suggestions for carrying out further reforms.

An extensive survey has been conducted among the readers by news secretaries in various places prior to their participation in the conference on how to carry out further news reform for NANFANG RIBAO. At the conference, all participants spoke out freely and each aired his own views. As a result, not only have the achievements made in reform by NANFANG RIBAO in recent years been affirmed, but the participants have also pointed out its deficiencies. All the participants at the conference endorsed the views put forward by this newspaper: they adopted the suggestion for news reform which has enabled NANFANG RIBAO to be in a still better position to become the mouthpiece of the party and the government which must not only have a stronger appeal to readers in the rural areas but also have a stronger appeal to readers in the cities, readers who are intellectuals and especially young readers. Centering on this goal, the participants put forward many concrete views on news reform and were in full confidence in doing a still better job to run the newspaper.

At the conference, they also discussed the question of how to bring the role of news secretaries into greater play and they clearly pointed out that the news secretaries mainly take on three missions: do a good job in news reports, render assistance in newspaper distribution and advertisement and pass



information on to the editorial department. All participants felt that as long as news secretaries can strengthen their contacts with newspaper offices under the leadership of the local party committees, it is certain that they will be able to make more contributions to newspaper reform.

9560

CSO: 4005/1055

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SERIOUS ATTENTION PAID TO HUBEI CPPCC SUGGESTIONS

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Party and Government Departments Deal Seriously with Advice and Suggestions from CPPCC Members; More than 400 Proposals Handled Since 2nd Session of 5th Provincial CPPCC"]

[Text] All of the 453 proposals received by committee members since the 2nd session of the 5th provincial CPPCC up to the end of March this year have been acted upon, owing to the importance attached to the CPPCC by party and government departments at all levels.

The range of these 453 proposals is quite broad. Party and government organs in the province, cities and counties respect the opinions of the committee members and, for the most part, the handling of these proposals has not required resort to specialized agencies; one to two major leaders have been assigned to regularly supervise and examine operations to ensure that these proposals are put into effect. The two proposals of committee members Su Yifan [4725 0001 0416] and Zhou Zixun [0719 4371 8113] on "Chinese primary schools offering a course in electronic computers" and "on conducting re-education in electronic computers for middle-aged intellectuals," caught the attention of the provincial Education Department and Scientists and Technicians' Association. The Education Department allocated 500,000 yuan in funds to train teachers and to subsidize the purchase of microcomputers for middle and primary schools. Last year, Wuhan already was conducting electronic computer courses in 13 middle and primary schools with Chinese teachers and at one subsidiary school. In the national microcomputer competition, these schools had three students who won the gold, silver and bronze medals respectively. The Scientists and Technicians' Association conducted training courses for "seeds" in microcomputer technology of various types more than 30 times in succession, to train backbone corps of better than 2,000 people; and with the cooperation of related departments of the CPC Central Committee, conducted TV training classes in microcomputer technology on the central television station, to train a backbone corps of more than 130,000. On the proposal "to establish Changyang and Wufeng as two autonomous counties for the Tujia nationality" from the three committee members of Yan Zhenjiang [7051 2182 3068], etc., the provincial Nationality and Religious Affairs Bureau stepped up its investigation and research on the original foundations and promptly wrote up its report; after the State Council sent its official reply to the provincial government, these two Tujia Nationality autonomous counties were set up in December of last year.

12917

CSO: 4005/958

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI'S EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT, RESULTS ANALYZED

Beijing JIAOYU YANJIU [EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 4 Apr 85 pp 27-35

[Article by Liang Quanjin [2733 0356 6651]: "A Brief Analysis of Guangxi's Educational Investments and Efficiency in Utilization"]

[Text] I. On the Rationality of Educational Investments

Education and economics are interdependent, interacting and mutually promoting. Economic development is the foundation of educational development and educational development is an important condition for the development of the economy. Through educational investment, the country provides the material conditions for the creation of a new generation for full-scale development, and through the reproduction of the labor force and the development of intelligence, education nurtures trained personnel to serve economic construction and social development. A definite amount of educational investment (referring to the sum total of manpower, material and financial resources used for educational activities) is a necessary condition for the smooth progress of educational activities and rational investment is an important prerequisite for producing more trained personnel quickly. To study the rationality of educational investment, we have to realize that educational development depends on the amount of manpower, material and financial resources that material production departments can provide and that the trained personnel nurtured by education propel the material production departments forward. We have to consider both the possibilities of existing material conditions and the characteristics of the relatively long educational cycle so that we can stress the leading nature of educational investment and promptly begin the nurturing of trained personnel.<sup>1</sup> Different societies have different educational investment arrangements. As for socialism, the basic demands for the investment of educational funds are: (1) educational funds increase with the growth of the national economy; (2) the investment must be done proportionately and in a planned manner; (3) the investment should satisfy the daily increasing requirements of the construction of both material and spiritual civilizations; and (4) the rate of increase in educational funds should be slightly higher than that of capital investment.<sup>2</sup> The proportion of rational educational investment must have as its upper limit the degree to which a country can afford under the condition of maintaining its projected economic growth and, as its lowest limit, the provision of the minimum number of trained personnel needed for maintaining the rate of projected growth.<sup>3</sup> Rational educational

investment or the principle of the economic benefits of educational investment is first reflected in the amount of educational investment which is equal to the expenditures used to train the needed personnel in the society; it is also reflected in the allocation of educational funds which guarantee the implementation of a rational educational structure.<sup>4</sup>

After the founding of the nation and the recovery of the national economy, the year 1953 began the new historical era of planned socialist construction. During the 31 years between 1953 and 1983, with economic construction and developments in society, education in Guangxi made much progress. Educational investment, in the form of expenditures for the educational enterprise and educational capital construction, increased with the development in the economy. Both types of funding and their proportions and indexes in the total value of industrial and agricultural production, fiscal expenditures and capital investment as well as per-capita spending in education are shown in Table 1 while their degrees of change are shown in Figure 1.

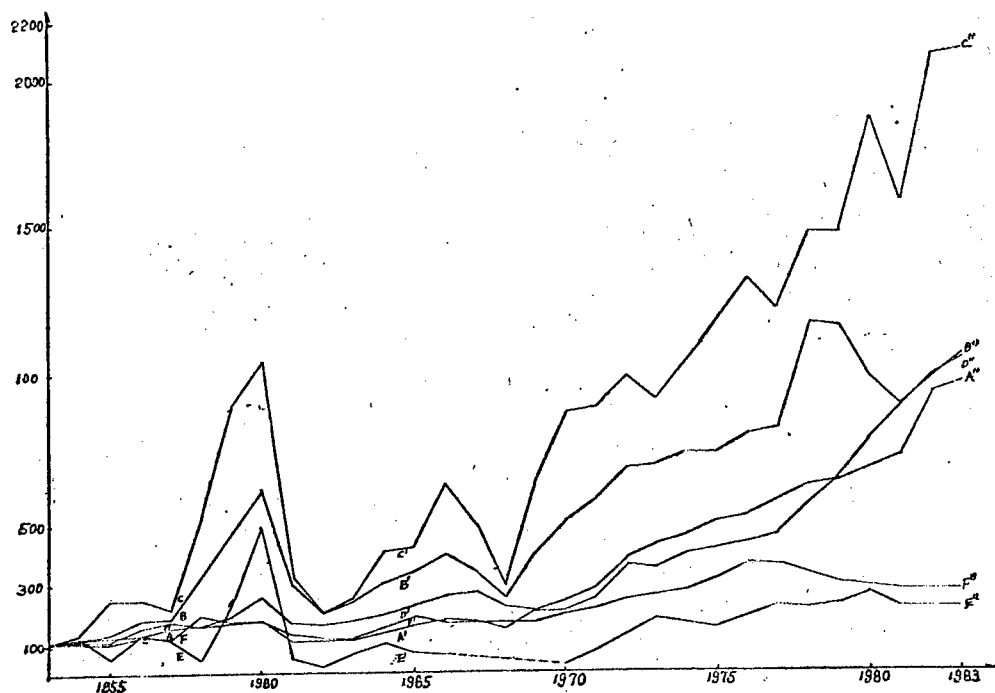


Figure 1. Diagram Showing the Index Curves of the Total Value of Industrial and Agricultural Output, Fiscal Expenditures, Total Amount of Capital Investment, Capital Investment for Education and Number of Students (1953-1983; indexes are based on 1953's base of 100)

- AA'A'' - Index curve of the total value of industrial and agricultural output
- BB'B'' - Index curve of fiscal expenditures
- CC'C'' - Index curve of total capital investment
- DD'D'' - Index curve of educational spending
- EE'E'' - Index curve of capital investment for education
- FF'F'' - Curve of total number of students in various kinds of schools at various levels

Table 1. Guangxi's Educational Investment and Related Indexes and Percentages

| Year | Economic index |        |        | Educational investment indexes and percentages |       |        |        |        | Per capita educational spending | Index of students in the schools |
|------|----------------|--------|--------|--|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|      | A              | B      | C      | D  | E     | D/A(%) | D/B(%) | E/C(%) | (yuan)                          |                                  |
| 1953 | 100            | 100    | 100    | 100  | 100   | 1.94   | 20.34  | 6.00   | 1.83                            | 100                              |
| 1954 | 112.2          | 109.0  | 134.4  | 101.4  | 127.4 | 1.75   | 18.93  | 5.69   | 1.82                            | -0.03                            |
| 1955 | 120.5          | 130.8  | 247.1  | 103.1  | 49.5  | 1.66   | 15.26  | 1.20   | 1.82                            | -0.11                            |
| 1956 | 132.4          | 178.8  | 248.0  | 152.6  | 130.1 | 2.24   | 17.37  | 2.74   | 2.64                            | 119.5                            |
| 1957 | 146.2          | 186.5  | 219.1  | 176.6  | 112.8 | 2.35   | 19.27  | 3.09   | 2.98                            | 115.2                            |
| 1958 | 158.8          | 343.0  | 531.7  | 159.9  | 45.9  | 1.95   | 9.48   | 0.52   | 2.65                            | 197.5                            |
| 1959 | 172.6          | 476.8  | 891.7  | 193.3  | 230.6 | 2.18   | 8.25   | 1.55   | 3.18                            | 179.1                            |
| 1960 | 177.1          | 614.6  | 1042.0 | 260.8  | 490.5 | 2.94   | 8.63   | 2.83   | 4.35                            | 178.1                            |
| 1961 | 107.1          | 299.9  | 325.3  | 176.8  | 47.7  | 3.20   | 11.99  | 0.97   | 2.97                            | 132.5                            |
| 1962 | 107.8          | 205.7  | 209.5  | 167.5  | 20.9  | 3.02   | 16.56  | 0.60   | 2.74                            | 119.5                            |
| 1963 | 113.5          | 239.0  | 254.9  | 177.0  | 65.8  | 3.03   | 15.06  | 1.55   | 2.80                            | 118.7                            |
| 1964 | 137.4          | 307.0  | 411.8  | 199.2  | 100.5 | 2.81   | 13.20  | 1.47   | 3.07                            | 153.1                            |
| 1965 | 164.1          | 344.0  | 427.5  | 229.4  | 69.9  | 2.71   | 13.56  | 0.98   | 3.41                            | 185.4                            |
| 1966 | 180.8          | 397.9  | 635.4  | 259.2  | 63.8  | 2.78   | 13.25  | 0.60   | 3.73                            | 173.5                            |
| 1967 | 176.8          | 344.7  | 500.0  | 272.5  |       | 2.99   | 16.08  |        | 3.83                            | 169.0                            |
| 1968 | 151.9          | 255.5  | 297.5  | 227.5  |       | 2.91   | 18.11  |        | 3.12                            | 166.2                            |
| 1969 | 209.0          | 404.7  | 639.3  | 214.2  |       | 1.99   | 10.76  |        | 2.84                            | 171.5                            |
| 1970 | 244.9          | 512.1  | 872.4  | 214.8  | 29.5  | 1.71   | 8.53   | 0.18   | 2.77                            | 199.0                            |
| 1971 | 286.8          | 583.8  | 887.4  | 252.6  | 66.5  | 1.71   | 8.80   | 0.52   | 3.17                            | 216.0                            |
| 1972 | 388.8          | 688.7  | 992.0  | 366.9  | 127.6 | 1.83   | 10.82  | 0.77   | 4.49                            | 243.6                            |
| 1973 | 430.2          | 696.6  | 914.0  | 357.8  | 186.2 | 1.61   | 10.45  | 1.22   | 4.26                            | 262.0                            |
| 1974 | 460.0          | 737.5  | 1038.3 | 400.0  | 165.8 | 1.69   | 11.03  | 0.96   | 4.65                            | 277.0                            |
| 1975 | 505.6          | 735.6  | 1167.9 | 415.1  | 153.1 | 1.59   | 11.48  | 0.79   | 4.72                            | 314.3                            |
| 1976 | 525.1          | 493.7  | 1316.7 | 432.9  | 190.1 | 1.60   | 11.10  | 0.87   | 4.73                            | 367.2                            |
| 1977 | 578.5          | 811.4  | 1217.3 | 458.1  | 224.5 | 1.54   | 11.48  | 1.11   | 6.01                            | 361.4                            |
| 1978 | 619.9          | 1162.1 | 1471.2 | 568.8  | 217.6 | 1.79   | 9.96   | 0.89   | 6.08                            | 330.1                            |
| 1979 | 642.6          | 1151.7 | 1467.3 | 643.5  | 230.9 | 1.94   | 11.36  | 0.94   | 6.75                            | 298.1                            |
| 1980 | 681.4          | 975.4  | 1865.8 | 777.9  | 266.6 | 2.22   | 11.22  | 0.86   | 8.00                            | 290.8                            |
| 1981 | 716.4          | 896.9  | 1560.4 | 874.7  | 216.6 | 2.37   | 19.84  | 0.83   | 8.81                            | 276.8                            |
| 1982 | 927.2          | 975.3  | 2073.6 | 977.8  | 215.6 | 2.05   | 20.39  | 0.62   | 9.66                            | 271.1                            |
| 1983 | 962.9          | 1053.5 | 2089.1 | 1044.1   | 217.9 | 2.10   | 20.16  | 0.63   | 10.17                           | 276.7                            |

Legend: A - Total value of industrial and agricultural output  
 B - Fiscal expenditures  
 C - Total capital investment  
 D - Educational spending  
 E - Capital investment for education

From Table 1 and Figure 1, it can be seen that educational investment in our region has the following characteristics:

1. Expenditures for the educational enterprise have increased with economic growth, but the increase has been slow and erratic. In 25 out of the 31 years, there was an increase over the previous year, and the greatest increase of 83.446 percent was in 1953. It was a good start. Seven years had rates of

increase of more than 20 percent, 9 years had rates of increase of between 10.1 and 20 percent; 8 years had rates of increase of 1-10 percent; and 6 years had negative rates of increase to -32.21 percent (1961). Comparing educational spending to total fiscal expenditures, it was 18.23 percent in the First 5-Year Plan, 10.98 percent in the Second 5-Year Plan, 13.94 percent in the period of adjustment, 13.35 percent in the Third 5-Year Plan, 10.52 percent in the Fourth 5-Year Plan, 12.02 percent in the Fifth 5-Year Plan and 20.13 percent during the period 1981-1983. Because of the lengthy educational cycle, the slow and erratic rate of increase in educational investment has affected the healthy development of education.

2. There is a serious imbalance in the educational capital investment-educational enterprise development ratio. From the index curves of the total amount of capital investment and capital investment for education, we can clearly see the characteristics of the serious imbalance of the two: capital investment for education accounts for a very small percentage of the total amount of capital investment, falling below 1 percent for most of the years since the Second 5-Year Plan; in 1983, it was only 0.63 percent. The per-capita spending for the whole area was 0.23 yuan while that for students was 1.29 yuan. During the 28 years in which data are available, 18 years show an increase and 9 years a decrease since 1953.

3. The proportion of educational investment's "natural increase" is large while that of the "increase in benefit" is small. With social and economic developments, the pay and conditions for the faculty, staff and students have improved correspondingly and this "natural increase" is needed. The average proportion of the increase in educational spending for each student is mainly an "individual expenditure," which belongs to the "natural increase" category. Since 1979, the average annual percentages of secondary and elementary "individual expenditures" have been 70.36 and 81.88 percent, respectively. The proportion of the "increase-in-benefit" expenditure such as that used in purchasing instructional equipment and in initiating instructional activities has been small, thereby directly affecting the improvement of the quality of education.

Educational investment reflects and influences the scale and speed of the development of the educational enterprise and, within certain limits, also affects the improvement of the quality of education. The following is a discussion of several problems based on the situation of educational investment during the 5 years from 1979 to 1983 in the whole region:

1. Can the amount of educational investment meet the basic demands of education? Our region's economic foundation is weak and local revenues are limited. Since 1979, the party and government leaderships in the autonomous region have made tremendous efforts to support education. Educational spending every year constituted on the average 17.59 percent of fiscal expenditures--the highest percentage of 20.39 percent was in 1982--and this was quite high. The average per-capita educational spending also increased every year: it was 6.75 yuan in 1979, increasing to 10.17 yuan in 1983. But since our region's total revenues are relatively small, the absolute value of educational expenditures and per-capita educational spending are still quite low and cannot meet the needs of education.

1) Per-capita educational spending is low. According to a survey, during the 31 years, both our region's per-capita educational spending and educational spending per student have been lower than the national average, as shown in Table 2.<sup>5</sup> In 1982, the ratio of educational spending to the region's total fiscal expenditures was sixth among the country's 29 provinces, autonomous regions and directly administered municipalities, but per-capita educational spending was far below those of other autonomous regions, as shown in Table 3. It can be seen from Figure 1 that the rate of increase in the total amount of capital investment is high, but there is no corresponding increase in educational investment to produce trained personnel; this creates a shortage in personnel and results in the rather low rate of increase in the total value of industrial and agricultural production. According to the survey, professional technical personnel constitute only 15.9 percent of the total scientific and technical personnel in the economic departments which have been designated as one of the eight great superiorities of our region. Agriculture is our region's economic basis and the total value of agricultural production accounts for half of the total value of industrial and agricultural production; yet the number of technical personnel constitute only 7.5 percent of the total number of technical personnel in our region: there are only 4.6 such persons per 10,000 of population. The value of light industrial production in our region accounts for 64 percent of the total value of industrial output, but the number of technical personnel constitutes only 1.9 percent of the total number of technical personnel in our region's industrial departments.<sup>6</sup> There are 143,800 cadre staff members in our region's commercial system, but only 0.22 percent of them possess the educational level of a college undergraduate, 0.25 percent that of a professional school student and 2.7 percent that of a technical secondary school student. Because of their relatively low educational level, management has been bad and the state-run enterprises suffered a 24.67 percent loss in 1982; 69 percent of the profits produced by profitable businesses were eaten up by the losses.<sup>7</sup>

Table 2. Comparison Between Guangxi's Educational Expenditures and National Average

| Year      | Per-student educational spending (yuan) |                  | Per-capita educational spending (yuan) |                  |
|-----------|---|------------------|--|------------------|
|           | Guangxi                                 | National average | Guangxi                                | National average |
| 1953-1957 | 12.79                                   | 24.67            | 2.23                                   | 2.49             |
| 1958-1962 | 12.09                                   | 26.84            | 3.17                                   | 3.81             |
| 1963-1965 | 20.76                                   | 26.41            | 3.13                                   | 3.86             |
| 1966-1970 | 20.91                                   | 26.00            | 3.24                                   | 4.07             |
| 1971-1975 | 21.23                                   | 24.29            | 4.27                                   | 4.70             |
| 1976-1980 | 29.18                                   | 32.40            | 6.20                                   | 2.10             |
| 1950-1980 | 22.65                                   | 27.15            | 3.72                                   | 4.36             |

Table 3. Comparison Between the Percentages of Educational Spending in Fiscal Expenditures and Per-Capita Educational Spending

| Autonomous region   | Guangxi | Neimenggu | Ningxia | Xinjiang | Xizang |
|---|---------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|
| Percentage of educational spending in fiscal expenditures (percent) | 20.39   | 14.48     | 13.62   | 17.90    | 7.82   |
| Per-capita educational spending (yuan)                              | 9.66    | 15.76     | 19.99   | 20.43    | 20.73  |

2) There is a serious shortage in capital construction funds for education. Capital investment for education is an important component of educational investment which affects the speed and scale of the development of education. It can be seen from Figure 1 that capital investment for education has a relatively great impact on educational development, determining the size of the schools and the number of students in the schools. From Table 1, we can see that in the 28 years out of the 31 in which data are available, except for the "First 5-Year Plan" when the proportion of capital investment for education in total capital construction was relatively high (3.74 percent), from 1958 on and even after 1979, the proportions of capital investment for education in the region's total capital investment have been very low, the average since 1979 being 0.78 percent. Such a development cannot be separated from the bondage of "leftist" ideology which considers educational institutions as purely consumer or welfare enterprises and a concept of the small producers. The year 1980 had the highest amount of capital investment for education: the average amount per university student was 268.86 yuan but it was only 0.81 yuan for a student in the primary, secondary and secondary normal schools. The prolonged deficiency in capital investment for education and the neglect of universal education have caused buildings of secondary and primary schools to become inadequate and dilapidated. According to the survey in 1983, the total area of school building space in our region was about 17 million square meters (of these, about 2.8 million square meters or 16.5 percent were extremely dilapidated and 6 million square meters or 35 percent were generally dilapidated), and the average area per student was 2.7 square meters. Based on the national minimum standard of 4.5 square meters per student, our region actually is short of 11 million square meters of building space for universal education. There were 720,000 square meters of building space for regular institutions of higher learning, and excluding those that were dilapidated, the actual area of building space that could be used was only 520,000 square meters and the average area per student was only 23.8 square meters. Based on the national standard of an average of 38 square meters per student, there is a shortage of 14.2 square meters per student and a total shortage of 310,000 square meters.

It can be seen from the above analysis that our region's current amount of educational investment is relatively low and the imbalance between capital construction and investment is especially prominent. At present, we can only maintain our current scale of educational enterprise at the minimum level and



if we depend only on the state for such an investment, it would be difficult to speed up educational development and even more difficult to guarantee the improvement of the quality of education.

2. How are the existing educational resources being used? Do they still have any potential? The unbalanced structure of educational investment has seriously affected the improvement of efficiency in using educational resources. Although the existing educational resources have potential in certain aspects, they lack the capability to provide good training.

1) As stated above, the rather small capital investment for education which has caused a serious shortage in school facilities has affected the creation of a complete set of conditions for school facilities and the formation and development of training capabilities. If we can increase capital investment for education and steadily make up for the long-term deficiencies by making rational proportionate investments, then we can enroll more students and create conditions for speeding up educational development and producing more trained personnel.

2) In educational investment, the large proportion of "natural increase" and the small proportion of "increases in benefits" have affected the improvement of the efficiency in using educational resources. Judging from the educational investment in the 5 years from 1979 to 1983, the direct social cost of our region's education has increased every year, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Education's Direct Social Cost; Unit: Yuan/student

| Year | General education |                 |                           |   |                          | Higher education |
|------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------|
|      | Average           | Primary schools | Regular secondary schools | Agricultural and vocational secondary schools | Secondary normal schools |                  |
| 1979 | 25.41             | 8.391           | 35.67                     | 29.29   | 521.81                   | 1,573.91         |
| 1980 | 33.82             | 24.85           | 51.12                     | 82.79   | 482.16                   | 1,506.56         |
| 1981 | 37.57             | 28.18           | 60.85                     | 97.93   | 492.94                   | 1,491.05         |
| 1982 | 44.51             | 32.94           | 79.81                     | 123.63  | 868.53                   | 2,132.90         |
| 1983 | 47.81             | 34.91           | 93.00                     | 244.75  | 720.80                   | 1,946.53         |

Many reasons cause the increase in the direct social cost of education. The main reasons are because: (1) the teacher-student ratio has declined every year, thereby increasing the "individual expenditure"; (2) the adjustments in faculty and staff wages with increases in cost of living subsidies and teacher-in-charge supplements have increased the total amount of wages; (3) in the past, the Ministry of Health has been responsible for excesses in public medical expenditures and civil departments have been responsible for the pensions of retired faculty and staff members. Now, these two items have been included in the education budget; (4) the geographical limits of the

old-liberated, minority nationality, border, mountainous and poor areas in which faculty and staff members receive subsidies have been broadened, thus increasing the total amount of wages. All these are causes of "natural increase," and in the main, it is the relatively large proportion of "individual expenditures" in educational spending, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Percentage of "Individual Expenditures" in Total Educational Spending in Various Schools at Various Levels

| Year | Primary schools | Regular secondary schools | Agricultural and vocational secondary schools | Secondary normal schools | Institutions of higher learning |
|------|-----------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1979 | 85.08           | 72.67                     | 77.05   | 56.49                    | 41.38                           |
| 1980 | 81.82           | 71.90                     | 58.33   | 64.07                    | 51.21                           |
| 1981 | 81.75           | 69.53                     | 71.39   | 61.36                    | 48.61                           |
| 1982 | 81.70           | 70.10                     | 53.33   | 62.11                    | 47.43                           |
| 1983 | 79.04           | 67.58                     | 34.09   | 62.10                    | 47.55                           |

It can be seen from Table 5 that the proportion of "individual expenditures" for secondary and primary schools is quite high, but in recent years, they have begun to decrease. In other words, the proportion of "public expenditures" has increased. If that is the case, why is it that secondary and primary teaching facilities are so poor and that there is such a shortage in operational funds? We have to analyze further the trend and relative proportions of public expenditure and the per-student expenditures.

From Table 6, it can be seen that public expenditures for secondary and primary schools are mainly used in renovation. In the last 5 years, they have increased 50 percent, with the highest percentage being 60.47 percent in 1981. The year 1983 had the highest per-student expenditure of 6.98 yuan. This resulted from the long-term neglect of school capital investment which caused the poor basic conditions of school facilities and the many dilapidated buildings. In the last few years, in order to reduce the number of dilapidated buildings, the autonomous region's treasury has increased renovation funding as much as possible. This attempt to resolve the problems of the school is good but the basic solution is to increase capital investment. It can also be seen from Table 6 that the proportion of equipment funding is rather small, the highest--6.44 percent--was in 1979 while the highest per-student expenditure--0.61 yuan--was reached in 1983. In other words, a school with 1,000 students has only 610 yuan: what kind of instructional equipment can we buy? Consequently, most of the laboratory sessions in the secondary schools' science classes cannot be offered and it is difficult even in group laboratory sessions with better conditions. Equipment in the primary level is even poorer; the students see little and have even less hands-on experience. This seriously affects the improvement of the quality of instruction.

Table 6. Trends, Percentages and Per-Student Spending of Public Expenditures in Secondary and Primary Schools

| Year | Renovation expenditures |                  | Equipment expenditures |                  | Teaching and administrative expenditures |                  | Other   |                  |
|------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|---------|------------------|
|      | Percent                 | Yuan/<br>student | Percent                | Yuan/<br>student | Percent                                  | Yuan/<br>student | Percent | Yuan/<br>student |
| 1979 | 52.46                   | 2.53             | 6.44                   | 0.31             | 25.32                                    | 1.22             | 16.18   | 0.78             |
| 1980 | 50.23                   | 3.60             | 5.39                   | 0.39             | 19.34                                    | 1.38             | 26.21   | 1.87             |
| 1981 | 60.47                   | 5.02             | 4.50                   | 0.37             | 14.72                                    | 1.22             | 20.33   | 1.69             |
| 1982 | 59.06                   | 5.72             | 5.21                   | 0.50             | 13.26                                    | 1.28             | 22.47   | 2.18             |
| 1983 | 58.54                   | 6.98             | 5.10                   | 0.61             | 11.44                                    | 1.36             | 24.91   | 2.97             |

3) How much, if any, potential is there in the existing schools? The lack of school facilities and teachers, the inadequacies, the low standards for teachers and the poor equipment have all prevented the building up of the capabilities to train students. But through adjustment and improvement of the teachers' ranks, we can still step by step strengthen their capabilities. Nanning Nationality Normal School is an example. The school is old and it has inadequate facilities and teachers. Since 1979, after adjustments which included the addition of some buildings and the transfer and strengthening of the teachers' ranks, by 1983 the number of the faculty and staff and full-time teachers increased by 62 percent and 52.4 percent, respectively, and its capability to train students increased 1.29 times. Its efficiency in the utilization of faculty and staff and full-time teachers has been improved rather greatly, as shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Changes in Nanning Nationality Normal School's Training Capabilities

| Year | Number of students (persons) | Faculty and staff |                    | Teacher-student ratio (student/teachers) |                    |
|------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|
|      |                              | Total             | Full-time teachers | Faculty and staff                        | full-time teachers |
| 1979 | 392                          | 100               | 42                 | 3.92                                     | 9.33               |
| 1980 | 483                          | 118               | 53                 | 4.09                                     | 9.11               |
| 1981 | 599                          | 125               | 53                 | 4.79                                     | 11.30              |
| 1982 | 598                          | 128               | 50                 | 4.64                                     | 11.96              |
| 1983 | 896                          | 162               | 64                 | 5.53                                     | 14.00              |

3. Will existing educational resources meet the needs of educational development? The above analysis shows that existing educational resources can only maintain the current educational enterprise at the minimum level, but in certain aspects, the educational resources have definite potential and we have to adjust the relationships and fill in the gaps. To develop education requires creating conditions and setting the strategic position of education

correctly. Education must "face the future" and is the leading enterprise in economic development. Today's education is tomorrow's technology and the economics of the future. Education must precede economic development and educational investment must be planned ahead of time and with farsightedness. The fact that education precedes economic development is one of the characteristics of the rapid growth of the Japanese economy. The "takeoff" of Japan's economy took place in the late 1950's, but beginning in 1872, education had already begun the "period for the preparation of the great leap," and the "period of the great leap" was from 1885 to 1897, more than 70 years before the economic "takeoff." Educational investment had been increasing quite rapidly before the accelerated growth of the economy; from 1940 to 1950, the proportion of educational investment increased from 4.9 percent to 21.9 percent of the nation's expenditures; from 1946 to 1955, public education funding had increased 53 times, and in the 15 years from 1955 to 1970, when the economy was rapidly growing, educational funding increased only 7.8 times.<sup>8</sup> This experience deserves our close attention. Judging from the current situation and development of our region's educational investment, we have to make the following analyses and efforts.

1) Pay off debts, adjust the gaps and prepare for development. For a long time, education has always been short-changed, with large gaps in funding and a large debt. There are 2.8 million square meters of dilapidated secondary and primary school buildings, and if the state subsidizes 30 yuan for the renovation of every square meter, the total renovation cost will be about 84 million yuan. At present, there is a shortage of 11 million square meters of building space in secondary and primary schools, and if the state subsidizes 50 yuan for every square meter of newly constructed building space, it will cost about 550 million yuan. There is a shortage of 310,000 square meters of building space in institutions of higher learning, and based on the cost of 120 yuan per square meter, the total cost will be about 37.2 million yuan. These three items alone will require an investment of more than 670 million yuan.

2) To realize the targets of the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" requires an increase in educational investment. During the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," we have to complete the basic task of making primary education universal and to achieve by 1990 the ratio of 1:1 for students in regular high schools and various vocational and technical schools, which is also another target. On both scores, conditions in our region are quite weak. First, in universal primary education. At present, 87,000 of our primary school teachers do not have a secondary normal (senior high) school background. At 200 yuan per person, the funds needed for their training will be 17.4 million yuan. There are more than 230,000 primary school faculty and staff members and at the supply rate of 3 percent of personnel every year, we need 6,900 people. The existing secondary normal schools have to expand and increase their enrollment by 1,900 students, which would require an increase in operational costs. At 400 yuan per student per year, this will amount to 760,000 yuan. Based on the per-school subsidy of 2,000 yuan for primary school equipment, there is a need for 29.19 million yuan. All three items will require about 47.35 million yuan. Next, the reform of the secondary educational structure. Based on the projection of 210,000 students attending regular high schools, 210,000 students in various vocational and

technical schools and 105,000 students in rural vocational schools and a direct social cost of 115 yuan, there will be an increase of 85,700 students and 9.85 million yuan in spending. The above two items alone will need an increase in funding of 57.2 million yuan. The funding for the development of higher education will be even larger.

Summing up, to develop the various educational enterprises at various levels during the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," we must increase educational funding to speed up the training of personnel so as to prepare the trained personnel for Guangxi's economic great leap.

## II. On Efficiency in Utilization of Educational Resources

To guarantee educational progress, we must have such conditions as a definite amount of manpower, material and financial resources--these are educational resources. Any educational process is a process of the consumption of educational resources. The efficiency in the utilization of educational resources is the ratio between educational results and educational resources consumption, and the equation is:

$$\text{efficiency in the utilization of educational resources} = \frac{\text{educational results}}{\text{educational resources consumption}}$$

An improvement in the efficiency in using educational resources can better develop the people's education and improve economic benefits, thereby continuously satisfying the increasing material and cultural needs of the people.

Efficiency in the utilization of educational resources can be evaluated by many norms. In the following discussion, we use educational results and efficiency in using manpower and financial resources for our analysis.

Educational results are a comprehensive indicator of efficiency in using educational resources, with the results reflecting its nature. If we use a definite amount of educational resources to train many high-quality personnel who can meet the country's needs, the educational result is good and the efficiency in using the resources is high; conversely, the efficiency is low. Table 8 shows the quantitative results of our region's education.

Table 8. Efficiency in the Utilization of Educational Resources in Guangxi--  
Unit of Quantitative Results: Number of Students Trained per  
10,000 yuan

| Year | Primary<br>schools | Regular<br>secondary<br>schools | Agricultural<br>and<br>vocational<br>secondary<br>schools | Secondary<br>normal<br>schools | Institutions<br>of higher<br>learning |
|------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1979 | 550.8              | 281.7                           | 341.7   | 19.2                           | 6.9                                   |
| 1980 | 410.3              | 197.6                           | 121.1   | 20.8                           | 8.1                                   |
| 1981 | 365.1              | 166.4                           | 102.6   | 20.5                           | 7.7                                   |
| 1982 | 321.4              | 127.1                           | 81.2  | 12.0                           | 5.3                                   |
| 1983 | 296.6              | 109.4                           | 41.0  | 14.1                           | 5.8                                   |

It can be seen from Table 8 that the quantitative results of various forms of education at various levels have declined every year. During the 5 years from 1979 to 1983, the number of students who were trained with 10,000 yuan was: for primary schools, a decline of 41.1 percent, from 551 to 297; for regular secondary schools, a decline of 61.35 percent, from 282 to 109; for agricultural and vocational secondary schools, a decline of 88.01 percent, from 342 to 41; for secondary normal schools, a decline of 26.32 percent, from 19 to 14, but there were indications of an increase; and for institutions of higher learning, a decline of 14.29 percent, from 7 to 6, but the changes are unsettled with signs of an increase. In one sense, the decline in the quantitative results of education reflects the elevation of the direct social cost of education. There are many reasons for this: besides the "natural increase" in prices, factors such as inappropriate leading ideology in running the schools, a one-sided concern with the proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade, the irrational structure of manpower resources, the low standards of the teachers, unscientific management of education and the small size of the schools all affect the improvement of educational results.

The result of educational training can also be examined from the percentage of students who graduated and the efficiency in training students (i.e., the percentage of students who graduated within the expected length of their schooling). Based on an analysis of the survey in the primary schools, there were four graduating classes in the 1975-1980 classes and 1978-1983 classes; the average efficiency in training students in the 5 years was 54.91 percent and the percentage of students graduated was 82.92 percent, but the percentage of repeaters among first graders was as high as 20.35 percent and it increased every year, indicating that the training efficiency was low. In the junior high schools, for the two graduating classes in the 3-year system from 1979-1982 and 1980-1983, the average efficiency in training students in the 3 years was 48.11 percent and the percentage of students who graduated was 73.84 percent. The efficiency was also low. For the senior high schools, for the three graduating classes in the 2-year system from 1977-1979 to 1979-1981, the average efficiency in the 2 years was 70.52 percent and the percentage of students graduated was 82.34 percent. The efficiency was also disappointing.

Many complicated factors influence efficiency in using educational resources. From a broad perspective, if trained personnel who will meet the needs of economic construction and social development are produced, the efficiency is high; conversely, it is low. To improve this efficiency basically requires educational and economic structures that are suited to each other. If the specialized facilities of the universities and technical secondary schools are not suited to the needs of the country's economic structure, they cannot train or train enough quality personnel needed by the country; and if they produce personnel who cannot apply what they have learned--all these are manifestations of a low efficiency in using educational resources. Such conditions exist in our region. Second, there should be a correct balance within the educational structure. (1) There should be a rational proportion of trained professional personnel. In 1983, in our region, the ratio of regular undergraduate-professional-technical secondary students was 1:0.19:1.90. Such a "gourd-shaped" professional education structure is not suited to the demands

of the best utilization of manpower. (2) Irrational secondary educational structure. In 1983, in our region, the ratio of senior high school-agricultural and vocational senior high-technical secondary school students was 1:0.10:0.18. Such a ratio is irrational: there were too many regular senior high students and too few agricultural and vocational senior high and technical secondary students. Under the present circumstances, when primary education is not universal and the scale of higher education is still small and when the rural areas urgently need elementary local technical personnel, those who graduate from senior high schools and can enter universities are only about one-sixth of the current graduates while those who cannot enter schools of a higher grade have no job skills. This will obviously lead to waste in educational investment. (3) There is an imbalance in the proportion of minority nationality students. In 1983, their percentages--25.75 percent for colleges and professional schools, 37.33 percent for technical secondary schools and 31.38 percent for regular secondary schools--all fell short of the percentages of the minority nationality populations. This will lead to an inadequate supply in professional personnel for minority nationality areas and those personnel produced by the schools are not sent to those minority nationality areas that need them. This will also cause a waste in manpower and educational resources.

At the micro level, we can analyze the efficiency in using educational resources by examining the rationality of the size of the schools and the composition and structure of the faculty and staff. To improve the efficiency requires, first, a rational size for the schools and, second, a rational composition and structure of faculty and staff. The efficiencies in the utilization of manpower resources in our region's various kinds of schools at various levels are shown in Tables 9 and 10.

Table 9. Efficiency in the Utilization of School Manpower Resources. Unit: Number of Students/Each Faculty and Staff or Teacher

| Year                                | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Primary schools                     |      |      |      |      |      |
| Faculty and staff                   | 23.3 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 22.4 |
| Teacher                             | 26.1 | 25.6 | 25.1 | 25.2 | 25.3 |
| Regular secondary schools           |      |      |      |      |      |
| Faculty and staff                   | 17.5 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 12.9 | 12.0 |
| Teacher                             | 21.5 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 17.5 | 16.4 |
| Agricultural and vocational schools |      |      |      |      |      |
| Faculty and staff                   | 17.8 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 7.5  | 7.4  |
| Teacher                             | 26.6 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 12.8 | 12.5 |
| Secondary normal schools            |      |      |      |      |      |
| Faculty and staff                   | 5.4  | 5.9  | 4.2  | 2.6  | 3.4  |
| Teacher                             | 11.5 | 13.3 | 9.5  | 5.8  | 7.2  |
| Institutions of higher learning     |      |      |      |      |      |
| Faculty and staff                   | 1.6  | 1.8  | 2.0  | 1.6  | 1.8  |
| Teacher                             | 3.9  | 4.4  | 5.4  | 3.9  | 4.2  |

Table 10. Total Amount of Expenditures Used by Students in Various Schools at Various Levels. Unit: Yuan/student

| Year | Primary schools | Regular secondary schools | Agricultural and vocational secondary schools | Secondary normal schools | Institutions of higher learning |
|------|-----------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1979 | 18.39           | 36.13                     | 29.29   | 521.82                   | 1,447.40                        |
| 1980 | 24.85           | 51.12                     | 82.79   | 482.16                   | 1,237.70                        |
| 1981 | 28.18           | 60.85                     | 97.89   | 492.94                   | 1,304.39                        |
| 1982 | 32.94           | 78.91                     | 123.63  | 842.26                   | 1,893.95                        |
| 1983 | 34.91           | 93.00                     | 244.74  | 720.82                   | 1,745.51                        |

It can be seen from Tables 9 and 10 that the efficiency in using manpower resources in our region's various kinds of schools at various levels is relatively low and that of the regular secondary, agricultural and vocational secondary and secondary normal schools is declining every year. In 1983, each full-time teacher was responsible for 16.4 students in regular secondary schools, 12.5 students in agricultural and vocational secondary schools and 7.2 students in secondary normal schools. Since the total spending on students has increased every year, the financial resources utilization rate is declining every year. The main reasons for these declines are:

1) The sizes of the schools are too small, thereby affecting the full utilization of manpower resources. According to the survey in the fall of 1983, the average number of students per school was 1,282 for higher institutions of learning, 295 for technical secondary schools, 127 for agricultural and vocational secondary schools, 358 for regular secondary schools and 86 for primary schools. Primary education is of a universal nature, and especially in mountainous areas where the geographical conditions are complex, there cannot be one uniform size for the schools; still, there should be a rational distribution and establishment of key points so as to raise the efficiency in manpower utilization. Whatever the size of the institutions of higher learning and secondary schools, there has to be a complement of administrative personnel, workers and enough teachers. When the size of the school is too small, it will affect the management personnel's ability to play their roles fully, the provision of teachers and the roles they should play, the adequate provision of instructional equipments and their roles and the improvement of the quality of education. Table 11 shows the situation in the higher medical and secondary schools: the sizes of the school are small and the manpower utilization rates are low:

2) The composition of the personnel in the schools is irrational and the teaching staff is small. The composition of the school's administrative personnel, workers and teachers should be rational; in particular, we have to guarantee a rational proportion of teachers. Table 12 shows the composition of school personnel in our region's various kinds of schools at various levels.



Table 11. Comparison of the Sizes of Schools and Their Impact on the Efficiency in the Utilization of Manpower Resources in 1983

| School                       |          | Number of students | Total number of faculty and staff | Number of full-time teachers | Utilization Efficiency (Student/each Faculty and staff) |         |
|------------------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------|
| Kind                         | Code     |                    |                                   |                              | Faculty and staff                                       | Teacher |
| Higher medical schools       | School A | 1,800              | 1,080                             | 455                          | 1.67  | 3.96    |
|                              | School B | 941                | 767                               | 293                          | 1.23  | 3.21    |
|                              | School C | 604                | 308                               | 101                          | 1.96  | 5.98    |
|                              | School D | 372                | 411                               | 160                          | 0.91  | 2.33    |
| Technical second-ary schools | School A | 887                | 274                               | 127                          | 3.24  | 6.98    |
|                              | School B | 621                | 165                               | 78                           | 3.76  | 7.96    |
|                              | School C | 401                | 211                               | 69                           | 1.90  | 5.81    |
|                              | School D | 362                | 415                               | 92                           | 0.87  | 3.93    |

Table 12. Percentage of Teachers in the Structure of School Personnel in Various Schools at Various Levels

|                                     | Year | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Primary schools                     |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Faculty and staff                   |      | 100  | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.8 |
| Teacher                             |      | 88.3 | 88.9 | 88.6 | 88.4 | 88.7 |
| Regular secondary schools           |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Faculty and staff                   |      | 99.7 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.3 | 98.2 |
| Teacher                             |      | 81.6 | 79.4 | 76.5 | 73.6 | 72.9 |
| Agricultural and vocational schools |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Faculty and staff                   |      | 99.5 | 90.1 | 91.3 | 88.7 | 89.7 |
| Teacher                             |      | 67.0 | 60.6 | 59.2 | 58.5 | 59.3 |
| Secondary normal schools            |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Faculty and staff                   |      | 93.1 | 91.8 | 91.1 | 92.0 | 89.5 |
| Teacher                             |      | 46.7 | 44.2 | 43.9 | 45.5 | 46.8 |
| Institutions of higher learning     |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Faculty and staff                   |      | 83.8 | 83.8 | 81.5 | 85.9 | 87.2 |
| Teacher                             |      | 41.4 | 41.0 | 37.7 | 42.1 | 43.7 |

Note: The category "faculty and staff" does not include the staff of subordinate organizations and units

It can be seen from Table 12 that the proportions of full-time teachers in the regular secondary, agricultural and vocational secondary schools, especially the secondary normal schools and the institutions of higher learning, are too small, thereby affecting the raising of the manpower utilization rate in the schools. The reason for the disproportionately large number of nonteaching personnel is that the schools, especially the institutions of higher learning, are in charge of too many diverse matters, and in order to be good at the service trades, the schools become "small societies." This not only dissipates the energy of the leadership but also converts a large amount of educational resources into social welfare expenditures.

3) The structure of the teachers' ranking is irrational and the proportion of qualified teachers is small. According to the survey of 1983, 58.24 percent of the primary school teachers reached the educational level of secondary normal (senior high) schools, 21.47 percent of junior high teachers that of college professional schools and above and 41.77 percent of senior high teachers that of regular undergraduate universities and above. The rest are teachers who do not have the academic background demanded by the state and their numbers are too great. A teacher's failure to play his role--causing a low teacher-student ratio--not only wastes manpower but also affects the improvement of educational quality. In institutions of higher learning, full-time teachers account for only 43.67 percent of the total teaching and administrative staff. Among the full-time teachers, 33.9 percent are assistants, 11.01 percent teachers, 47.75 percent lecturers, 6.04 percent associate professors and 1.3 percent professors. Such a rank structure reflects the serious situation of the low standards of the teaching staff and there are no rationally structured echelons.

The above analysis shows that in recent years, the proportion of educational investment in our region's fiscal expenditures has increased every year and spending for education has increased. But because of our region's weak economic foundation, revenues have been small, and although a lot has been done for educational funding, the amount of educational investment is still rather small and cannot meet the basic demands of education. The efficiency in using manpower and financial resources is low and the results are poor. As to how we can, based on Comrade Deng Xiaoping's directive that "education must be geared to modernization, the world and the future" and Guangxi's local conditions, determine a rational educational investment and utilize well the limited educational resources to obtain better results, I have the following observations and suggestions.

First, education must precede economic construction. Because of the lengthy cycle needed by education to nurture trained personnel and the leading role of education in economic construction, economic construction needs trained personnel and must be preceded by education. We should make educational investment supercede the rate of economic growth so that personnel can be trained ahead of time and the projection of necessary trained personnel must not lag behind. Therefore, educational development must precede economic construction. In particular, we are faced with the challenge of the new technological revolution and if education lags behind, we cannot produce the trained personnel

and we will lose a good opportunity; worse yet, a vicious cycle will appear. To put education first is to use a strategic viewpoint to look at education, to prepare good projections of trained personnel based on economic construction plans, to formulate plans for training, to make education investments which are greater than the rate of growth of fiscal expenditures and to guarantee the fulfillment of the plan to nurture trained personnel.

Second, we should uphold the policy of walking on two legs and implement the multichannel pooling of capital and different forms of school management, based mainly on state investments. In our region, the proportion of educational funding in the total fiscal expenditures and the rate of growth are quite appropriate to the region's conditions and the autonomous region has made tremendous efforts to support education. Yet, educational spending per student is rather low and it still cannot meet the demands of educational development. To resolve the question of the sources of educational investment, we must first resolve the question of our understanding toward education's socialist nature. Some people think that socialist education means letting the state run the schools, but such a view is one-sided. I believe that there are two prominent features in socialist education: first, education and the nurturing of trained personnel must uphold Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "three orientations" to serve socialist modernization, and, second, education and the training of personnel must meet the needs of socialist construction in terms of quality, quantity and structure. As for the sources of educational investment, we must proceed from the reality of the economic system. Based on the current economic system and structure, education must produce trained personnel for the social enterprises and the multifarious economic entity dominated by public ownership, and educational investment must be resolved through many channels with the primacy of state funding. The main channels are: (1) state funding as the major source of educational investment and rational educational investment as the key to guaranteeing the development and coordination of the educational enterprise. (2) We should reform the educational system, that is, whoever runs the schools or raises the capital will benefit. In universities and technical secondary schools, we should implement enrollment plans with the commanding and guiding components. The guiding enrollment plan will experiment with such ideas as the compensatory training contract system and self-support commuting system so as to increase the financial resources for running the schools. In villages with better economic conditions, primary schools should implement village/town-run schools and the raising of capital by villages and towns. The state will provide a definite amount of subsidies, and the educational funds to be taken care of by the county can be used more for developing rural vocational and technical education so as to produce different kinds of personnel for economic construction. (3) We should actively encourage the running of schools by departments, collectives, social organizations or private individuals so as to diversify channels, increase education financial resources and accelerate educational development. (4) We should increase capital investment for education, reduce the proportion of renovation spending in public funding, increase the proportion of spending for equipment and public affairs, adequately equip and strengthen teaching facilities and step-by-step improve conditions for running the schools so as to strengthen the schools' capabilities to train personnel. (5) We should actively develop the work-study program.

Third, we have to focus educational investment on the strengthening of education's weak links and the capability to train personnel. Education should be managed in a flexible manner; basically, it must fulfill the demand for different kinds of personnel in economic construction and social development, and with a definite amount of educational investment, it should train many quality and rationally assigned personnel. During the "Seventh 5-Year Plan," we should increase educational investment, focusing on the reform and construction of existing schools so that the teaching facilities are new and adequate, the personnel are rationally assigned and the training capability is strengthened. Moreover, based on the conditions of different schools, we should develop their superiorities, expanding existing specialties with weak training capabilities and creating new specialties which urgently need trained personnel so that the training of personnel in the schools can be closely linked to the needs of economic construction and the special characteristics of various schools can be manifested. In the old-liberated, minority nationality, border, mountainous and poor areas, we have to focus on basic education, set up a number of good secondary and primary schools at key points and raise the quality of teaching so as to provide new-quality students for the higher grades. Secondary education should pay close attention to the weak links, making great efforts to develop vocational and technical education. Through the expansion of the sizes of existing technical secondary, agricultural and vocational schools, we can at the same time convert some regular senior high schools into agricultural and vocational secondary schools or offer agricultural and vocational classes at regular secondary schools. With better facilities and conditions for running the schools, we can train groups of the reserve labor force who are educated and knowledgeable in technical matters and management. As for the levels of higher education, we should actively develop professional training so that we can obtain quick results and create rationally structured levels in the composition of trained personnel. As for the forms of instruction, we should actively develop television, vocational, evening and commuter colleges. Through these, we can diversify the educational channels so that more senior high school graduates and youths can receive a higher education. As for professional education, we should, based on changes in our region's economic structure, adjust existing specialties, adding new ones in the schools concerned and paying special attention to training teachers for agricultural and vocational secondary schools and professional personnel who are inadequate and scarce.

Fourth, we should adjust education's internal structure, strengthen management and improve our efficiency in using educational resources. This efficiency is closely related to whether educational resources are being rationally allocated, appropriately utilized and scientifically managed. In our region, this efficiency for various schools at various levels is not high and we should consider the following aspects in order to improve it:

1. We should rationally allocate educational funds for the universities and secondary and primary education in order to guarantee the implementation of a rational educational structure. Secondary normal education is the foundation of good primary education and is the link in universalizing and improving primary education. Although at present the direct social cost for regular secondary normal school students has been increased, yet the development

of teacher training is still not normal, and funding for teacher education is still rather low. We must appropriately increase funding for teacher training so that those teachers who are "below standard" will, through training and other methods, quickly "reach the standard," and we should also improve the group professional standards of other teachers. The shortage of agricultural and vocational secondary schools can be remedied through the allocation of educational investments. The proportion of funding for higher education is less than 10 percent, 5 percent below the national average, and this is the reason for the weak foundation of higher education in our region. We should increase the proportion of higher education funding every year. It is vital that we promote the development of higher education.

2. We should determine the rational sizes of various kinds of schools at various levels so as to develop fully the role of educational resources. A rational school size is beneficial to the utilization of the buildings, laboratory equipment and library resources, to the formation of a complete complement of teachers and to the development of the potential of the teaching and administrative personnel, thereby improving the efficiency in using educational resources. Through overall planning and scientific proof, we can determine the facilities, sizes and specialties of the schools, and through the allocation of educational investment, we can promote the realization of the plan for the development of the educational enterprise on a rational scale. Based on national experience and combined with our region's conditions, the respective sizes (referring to the number of students in the schools) should be over 4,000 for undergraduate universities, about 2,000 for university professional schools, about 1,000 for technical secondary schools, about 1,500 for senior high schools and 300-600 for junior high schools in villages and towns. Rural primary schools should also be adapted to local conditions and rationally distributed with key points established so that there will be larger village schools while attention should also be paid to setting up teaching locations.

3. We should adjust the structure of personnel and establish appropriately proportioned, scientifically structured and rationally layered teacher and administrative personnel ranks. The adjustment of the structure of various kinds of school personnel is an important aspect of developing high efficiency in the utilization of manpower. First, we have to change the situation of "schools running the society," and the original services trades should be taken care of by the departments concerned or by a contract system so that there will be independent management and accounting. Second, school-run plants should have independent accounting, the composition of personnel structure should be listed separately and the expenditures should not be included as part of the educational costs. Third, we have to pay close attention to the training of young teachers and leaders in various disciplines (we may consider sending them away, entrusting them to others to train master's degree postgraduates), so as to create rational rankings and a disciplinary structure. Fourth, we should implement the teacher appointment system so as to develop fully the role of core teachers and promote the improvement of the professional quality of the teachers' ranks.

4. We should strengthen management and improve efficiency in the utilization of educational resources. The quality of education reflects the central problem of relative efficiency in the utilization of educational resources. We have to pay attention to the various links in educational management and quality control, reducing to a minimum the percentage of repeaters and drifting students. At the same time, we should pay attention to reform in construction so as to improve constantly the quality of instruction and efficiency in training students. We have to establish and implement a system of financial management so that educational resources can be managed well and serve the purpose of improving educational quality. There should be strict planning for the educational facilities and the setting up and purchase of equipment and together, the activities should form a complete whole. We have to reform and establish a rational system for the enrollment and allocation of students. Universities and technical secondary schools should formulate enrollment plans based on the projections of trained personnel, and in accordance with the characteristics of a minority nationality region, we should gradually expand the directed enrollment, training and allocation to an appropriate proportion.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Wu Haitao [8663 3189 3447], "Shi Lun Jiaoyu Taozi," "Jiaoyu Jingjixue Lunwen Ji" p 72.
2. "Jiaoyu Jingjixue Kai Lun," Qinghai People's Publishing House p 118.
3. Li Yining [0632 0110 1337], "Shi Lun Jiaoyu Jingfei Zai Guomin Shouru Zhong Heli Beili De Yiju" ["A Discussion of the Basis of a Rational Proportion of Educational Funds in the National Revenue"], ZHONGGUO SHEHUI KEXUE No 4, 1984 p 109.
4. "Jiaoyu Jingjixue Kai Lun," Qinghai People's Publishing House 1983 p 119.
5. Feng Liujiang [3301 2692 3068], "Guangxi Qu Qing Ziliao," JINGJI YANJIU 11 April 1982.
6. Section of Technical Cadres, Labor Personnel Bureau of Guangxi, "Kaifa Rencai Ziyuan Zhenxing Guangxi Jingji," GUANGXI JIHUA JINGJI YANJIU No 3, 1984.
7. Zhan Hongsong [6124 1347 2646], "Rencai Yu Shangye Jingji Xiaoyi," ibid. No 2, 1984.
8. Liu Beilu [0491 0554 7627], et al., "'Jiaoyu Xian Hang' Shi Riben Jingji Gaosu Fazhan De 'Bijue'" ["'Education First' Is the 'Secret' of Japan's Rapid Economic Development"], WAIGUO JIAOYU ZILIAO No 3, 1984.

The other statistics in this article are based on statistical surveys of the educational enterprise.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI CPPCC SESSION PLEDGES AID TO ECONOMIC REFORM

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent Xia Bangping [1115 6721 1627]: "Strengthen Unity, Develop Democracy, Advance Toward New Victories; 3d Session of 5th Provincial CPPCC Adjourns; Meeting Unanimously Adopts Three Resolutions; Chairman Li Wei Presides Over and Speaks at Meeting"]

[Text] The 3d session of the Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee met for 8 days, satisfactorily completed each scheduled item on the meeting's agenda and adjourned on 25 April.

CPPCC Chairman Li Wei [2621 7279], Vice-Chairmen Shih Zirong [0670 1311 2837], Xie Wei [6200 1218], Zhang Wencai [4545 2429 2088], Zhou Jifang [0719 1323 2455], Xu Jinbiao [6079 6855 1753], Liang Zhiyan [4731 0037 1750], Tao Yang [7118 2254], Sun Yaohua [1327 5069 5478], Cao Hungxun [2580 1347 8113], Yang Rui [2799 6904], Zhou Yongceng [0719 0737 2782] and Secretary-General Ceng Zhongland [2582 6850 6745] were seated on the rostrum.

Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice-Chairmen Tang Zhe [0781 0772] and Wang Zhizhuo [3769 0037 0587] attended the meeting.

For the past 8 days all committee members talked about the general situation, about reform and discussed matters of vital importance. All were full of confidence and spoke out freely. The government has the support of the people nationwide, the economy is flourishing, enterprises are prospering and friends from around the world are filled with praise; as for our provincial government, the work done by the CPPCC has been amply affirmed; we have proposed a good many positive recommendations for the reform of economic, educational and scientific systems, for building of the four modernizations and for CPPCC work; we have directed sharp criticism at the new unhealthy tendencies. With patriotic zeal and a sense of mastery, committee members took the floor at group meetings to speak out freely and the sessions were very lively. Forty-three committee members chose to make speeches at the plenary session, about half of which focused on suggestions offered for reform of the economic system. The 443 proposals mainly were devoted to ideas and plans proposed for reform and to build the four modernizations and a good many of these suggestions clearly indicated their willingness to make the effort to implement them, fully reflected the committee members' resolve to assist the party and government to carry out the reform well

and their desire and confidence in doing all they could to enable Hubei to march in the van of the four modernizations; this has fully demonstrated, in a still more striking way, the bringing into play of the role of political consultation and democratic supervision. This meeting was a plenary session which strengthened unity, developed democracy and roused us to march toward new victories.

At 3 pm, the conference held a closing ceremony. Chairman Li Wei presided over the meeting. The conference unanimously passed a "Resolution of the 3d Session of the 5th Hubei provincial CPPCC Committee," a "Resolution Concerning the Work Report of the Standing Committee of the 3d Session of the 5th Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee," and a "Resolution Concerning the Report on the Motions Examination Situation of the 3d Session of the 5th Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee."

In Chairman Li Wei's speech, he asked that CPPCC organs and committee members at all levels resolutely implement the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure," act in the spirit of the 3d Session of the 6th National CPPCC and by the decisions of this meeting, focus closely on the central task of reforming the economic system and economic construction in our province and stimulating the work of all committees and working organizations to stress getting a good grasp on four matters: first, to conduct research in economic theory; second, to take reform of Wuhan's economic system as a pilot project and to provide counsel and advice in doing a good job with the reform of the economic system for small and medium-sized cities; third, is to assist the party and government in curbing new unhealthy tendencies; and fourth, is to comprehensively implement all united front policies.

12917

CSO: 4005/958



CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI CPPCC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM, FOREIGN CONTACTS

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Article: "Open up New Spheres in CPPCC Work, Actively Contribute Toward Reform and Opening to the Outside World; 3d Session of 5th Provincial CPPCC Opens; Li Wei Presides Over Opening Ceremony; Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Han Ningfu, etc., Attend Meeting"]

[Text] The 3d session of the 5th Hubei Provincial CPPCC opened in Wuchang on the morning of 18 April.

Huang Zhizhen [7806 4249 4176], Shen Yinluo [3088 0936 3157], Han Ningfu [7281 1380 1133], Tian Ying [3944 5391], Hou Runtao [0186 3387 7118], Wang Xin [3769 2450], Liu Huinong [0491 1920 6593], Wang Hengyi [3769 1854 0001], Zhou Huanzhong [0719 3562 0022], Li Fuquan [2621 1133 0356], Tang Zhe [0781 0772], Shi Chuan [4258 1557], Wang Zhizhuo [3769 0037 0587], Lin Shaonan [2651 1421 0589], Wang Libin [3769 0448 6333] and Hu Henshan [5170 1854 1472], etc., responsible comrades of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, the Wuhan Military Region, provincial advisory commission, provincial People's Congress standing committee, provincial People's Government, provincial military district and discipline inspection commission attended the meeting.

Provincial CPPCC Chairman Li Wei, [2621 7279] and vice-chairman Shi Zirong [0670 1311 2837], Xie Wei [6200 1218], Zhang Wencai [4545 2429 2088], Zhou Jifang [0719 1323 2455], Xu Jinbiao [6079 6855 1753], Liang Zhiyan [4731 0037 1750], Tao Yang [7118 2254], Sun Yaohua [1327 5069 5478], Cao Hungxun [2580 1347 8113], Yang Rui [2799 6904] and Zhou Yongceng [0719 0737 2782] assumed positions as executive chairman and Ceng Zhanglang [2582 6850 6745] was named secretary-general at the plenary session.

The agenda for this meeting was: first, to communicate and to study the spirit of the 3d session of the 6th national CPPCC and National People's Congress; second, to listen to the work report of the provincial CPPCC standing committee, a report on the working conditions for implementing united front policies, along with a report on the situation in work on motions since the 2nd session of the 5th provincial CPPCC by the motions work committee; third, to name non-voting delegates to the 3d session of the 6th provincial People's Congress and to hear about the work of the provincial People's Government and other related reports.

In the past year, our country has made rapid strides on all fronts. Our province's political and economic situation also has developed rather rapidly and well. Our provincial patriotic united front has undergone further development too and the role of the people's CPPCC has come into play in a still better way. The delegates joyfully came to the assembly hall and planned during the period of the plenary session to carry forward the fine traditional style of political consultation and democratic supervision and to make the meeting of the plenary session both democratic and united.

At 9 am, Chairman Li Wei declared the 3d session of the 5th provincial CPPCC open. He said that since the 2nd session of the 5th CPPCC, eight delegates had died and through consultation on various aspects and after deliberation, a decision was reached by the 11th session of the 5th provincial CPPCC standing committee to augment the CPPCC membership by 46 people. At present, the provincial CPPCC has 630 committee members altogether. Today, 462 people are attending the meeting which constitutes a quorum.

At the meeting, Chairman Li Wei conveyed the main spirit of the 3d session of the 6th national CPPCC. With the mandate of the 5th provincial CPPCC standing committee, vice-chairman Zhang Wencai presented a report on "Opening up New Spheres in CPPCC Work and on Active Contributions Toward Reform in our Province and in Opening to the Outside World" and reported on the work of the standing committee itself since the 2nd session of the provincial CPPCC. Vice-chairman Tao Yang gave a report "On the Working Conditions for Implementing United Front Policies." Vice-chairman Xie Wei tabled a written report entitled "Work on Motions for Economic Reform and the Bright Prospects for the Servicing of Foreign Countries in Opening to the Outside World," and reported on the situation in work on motions since the 2nd session of the 5th provincial CPPCC.

Han members of the national CPPCC were invited to attend the opening day ceremony. Leading cadre of various departments and general offices of the provincial CPPCC, the deputy secretary-general and department heads of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee, the deputy-director and advisers from the provincial People's Government Office of Advisers, officials of the Research Institute of Culture and History, leading comrades of the Nationalities and Religious Affairs Bureau, deputy chairmen and secretaries-general of the province's various democratic parties, the Taiwan Association and the Association for Industry and Commerce, the heads of united front work departments in the various prefectural CPC committees, leading cadre from various regional liaison offices of the provincial CPPCCs and chairmen from the various municipal, prefectural and county (district) CPPCCs etc., attended the meeting as non-voting delegates.

12917

CSO: 4005/958

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN CONFERENCE ON 'HISTORY OF QIONGYA COLUMN' CONCLUDES

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 85 p 1

[Text] The 6-day conference on the first draft of the "History of the Qiongya Column" [QIONGYA ZONGDUI SHI] concluded yesterday. The conference deliberated conscientiously and came up with many excellent suggestions for revisions and additions. After the draft is revised, the text will be quickly finalized for publication.

Over 30 people attended the conference's summing-up meeting, including such leading comrades of the Hainan Administrative District party committee, Administrative District People's Government and Hainan Military District as Lei Yu [7191 1342], Wang Yuefeng [3769 6390 0023] and Wang Xing [3769 2502] and leading comrades from the original Qiongya column such as Zhuang Tian [8369 3944], Ma Baishan [7456 4101 1472], Xiao Huanhui [5135 3562 6540], Huang Kang [7806 1660], Lin Shulan [2651 2885 5695], Fu Rongding [4569 2837 7844], Chen Qingshan [7115 7230 1472], Lin Keze [2651 0344 3419], Chen Shi [7115 4258] and Fu Lu [4569 6424].

The first draft of the "History of the Qiongya Column" totals 250,000 words, divided into a total of 14 chapters on the period of local revolution, the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, China's War of Liberation and so on. This draft reflects the growth of the Qiongya Column and its development from weakness to strength under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought and the correct line and principles of the party and it sums up the glorious course of the struggle and the experience of Comrade Feng Baiju [7458 4101 7467], who represented the Qiongya party organization during the phase of new-democratic revolution and proceeding from the actual conditions in the Qiongya fighting, led the Qiongya Column to persevere in "never dropping the red flag in 23 years of battle on an isolated island."

During the conference, the participating comrades upheld the historical materialism viewpoint, earnestly analyzed and studied the first draft of the "History of the Qiongya Column" chapter by chapter and unified their understanding of several major questions in the history of the Qiongya armed struggle, based on the spirit of seeking truth from facts and uniting as one to look ahead. The consensus was that the first draft of the "History of the Qiongya Column" was fairly well in accord with history, in terms of the process of development and maturation of the Qiongya party organization and

the Qiongya Column and the experience of success and the lessons of defeat in the strategies and tactics adopted for people's war in each individual period, as well as the historical relics of the countless revolutionary martyrs who fought heroically, and that the compilation of this draft was a success. At the conference, the participating comrades also came up with suggestions for revising some of the events, names, place-names and language in the draft.

During the conference, the participating comrades visited Comrade Feng Baiju's old home and the former Red Army redesignation site of Yunlong, from whence they proceeded to the Jinniuling martyrs cemetery on the outskirts of Haikou, where they offered a floral wreath to the revolutionary martyrs.

12534

CSO: 4005/1113

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN PARTY HISTORY WORK CONFERENCE REPORTED

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 85 p 1

[Text] Hainan convened a work conference on party history in Haikou from 16-19 May.

Hainan party committee deputy secretary and Chairman of the Hainan Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data Wang Yuefang [3769 6390 0023] presided over the meeting and gave the summing-up speech. Leading members of the Hainan Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data, such as Ma Baishan [7456 4101 1472] and Fu Zhiluo [4569 5268 3157], attended the conference. Also participating in the conference were leading comrades from city and county party committees who are in charge of party history work, as well as more than 80 cadres in party history and files work.

The conference earnestly studied the written comments on enhancing the sorting out of historical data by Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades in the central authorities, communicated the spirit of national and provincial work conferences on party history and further clarified the importance and protracted nature of party history work. The consensus was that so long as the party exists, there will be party history and the task of compiling the party history. Hainan local party organizations never dropped the red flag in 23 years of democratic revolution and after entering the socialist period, they have spent over 30 years developing Hainan Island, so the historical data is extremely rich and the collection, sorting out and compilation of Hainan local party historical data is a long-term task. This work should have the entire party's attention. The conference asked that party committees at all levels earnestly strengthen their leadership in party history work.

Based on the spirit of "comprehensiveness" and "conscientiousness" put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang, the conference made clear the basic task of party history collection work and formulated a 1985-1990 plan for Hainan party history work. Three major items are contained in the plan. The first item is the comprehensive collection of historical data, including documents, files, cultural relics and memoirs. The second is the conscientious sorting out of 16 categories of party historical data, including the party's organizational history, history of armed struggle, united front history, property

tax history and special histories such as those of workers, peasants, youth, women and overseas Chinese. The third is to compile and publish a collection of Hainan local party historical data.

The conference also explored the subject of party history work as a real service and put forward that research in the party's historical experience and carrying out education in revolutionary tradition serves to build the party and spiritual civilization and hastens the development of Hainan Island.

12534

CSO: 4005/1113

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CHINA'S FAMOUS WRITERS END TOUR OF GUANGDONG

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Li Zhongsheng [2621 6988 5116]: "Opening to Outside Makes People Wise, Reform Brings About Vitality"]

[Text] The delegation of China's famous writers who have been visiting Guangdong ended its tour in our province and started to leave Guangzhou today in groups to return to their respective native places. Yesterday evening, this newspaper gave a dinner party at the Guangdong Guest House to bid the delegation farewell. Wu Nansheng [0702 0589 3932], secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Yang Yingbin [2799 2019 1755], member of standing committee of the provincial CPC committee; responsible comrades of relevant departments of the provincial CPC committee; and responsible comrades of this newspaper attended the dinner party.

Before leaving Guangzhou, Zheng Guangnian [1728 0342 1628], head of the delegation member of the Central Advisory Commission of the party Central Committee and a well-known writer, talked of his feelings about this trip. He said: Although this visit lasted only for half a month, what we have seen and heard impressed us very much. Many new achievements which won our admiration were seen in all the places we visited, in the cities and in the countryside. This made us feel that as long as we can implement unswervingly the policies adopted since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it is certain that we shall achieve successes in the building of our material as well as spiritual civilizations. This also fully showed us that the open-door policy makes people wise, that sealing off makes people benighted and that reform brings about vitality.

Before returning to Guangzhou on 29 May, this delegation toured various cities and counties including Heshan, Jiangmen, Raiping, Xinhui, Zhongshan, Zhuhai, Shenzhen and Dongguan. During this tour, key responsible persons of the municipal party committees of Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Jiangmen including Liang Xiang [2733 3276], Fang Bao [2455 5383] and Li Zilin [7812 1311 3177] met with all members of the delegation. Yesterday evening, the Guangdong chapter of the Writers Union, invited writers of this delegation and more than 100 writers from the Guangzhou area to get together and chat freely to interchange information on what they have seen and heard with regard to such questions as the open-door policy, reform and literary creations, and to talk about their own feelings.

At the farewell dinner party hosted by this newspaper yesterday evening, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee said that the places where the writers' delegation visited this time were of the fairly better ones in Guangdong Province. We also have many areas where conditions are relatively poor. We hope that the writers will put forward as many suggestions as they can to help us do a still better job throughout our province.

9560

CSO: 4005/1055



12 August 1985

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

## INCREASE IN YOUNG MINORITY CADRES IN HAINAN LEADERSHIP POSTS

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Party committees at every level in the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture are concentrating on training and promotion of young minority cadres, to allow a group of outstanding young minority cadres to fill leadership posts at all levels. According to statistics, there are 519 young minority cadres in leadership posts at the prefectural, county and district levels (including the bureau deputy level and above) throughout the prefecture at present, which constitutes 20 percent of the total number of leading cadres in those sections.

Since the Autonomous Prefecture has been comparatively backward economically and culturally in the past, there have been few minority cadres among leading bodies at all levels, particularly young minority cadres with professional knowledge. After the Third Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, party committees at all levels in the Autonomous Prefecture conscientiously carried out the party's policy toward nationalities, training and promoting young minority cadres to strengthen the drive for political power in minority regions and to step up the strategic measure of developing the economy of mountain regions. In recent years, they concentrated on strengthening the proportion of minority cadres recruited. In all, they recruited over 300 excellent young people with agricultural knowledge, rural cadres and demobilized soldiers, to fill in the ranks of minority cadres. They enhanced the training of these cadres by various routes and rapidly raised their levels of education and professional skill. Since 1980, the prefecture has sent over 400 young minority cadres, in group after group at different times, to the central and provincial Institutes of Minority Nationalities, as well as to party schools at all levels and cadres university classes for advanced studies.

In promoting young minority cadres, party committees at all levels in the Autonomous Prefecture pay considerable attention to choosing college and secondary school graduates with leadership abilities for leadership posts at all levels. Among the more than 500 young minority cadres now in prefectural, county and district leadership posts, 276 have college or secondary school levels of education, which is more than half.

In order to assure the newly-promoted young minority cadres suitable leadership work, party organizations at all levels in the Autonomous Prefecture,

besides keeping abreast of their study, thought and work conditions and supporting and helping them resolve concrete difficulties in their work, also lay particular stress on old cadres and Han nationality cadres supporting and having confidence in them, working hard on concern for their thinking, giving guidance in professional work, giving them a free hand in their work and allowing them to temper themselves in the practice of work, to raise the level of their leadership skills. Pan Mingjing [4149 2494 4737], a young Miao nationality cadre from Qiongzong County, formerly the county League committee secretary, was observed by the county party committee, who found his thinking dynamic and his workstyle honest and upright. He had the spirit of a pathbreaker, but lacked experience in leadership work, so they consciously sent him to the rather backward area of Taiping District to temper him. In his work, he was good at unifying the members of the party committee, leading the broad masses of cadres and people in tough, pioneering work and taking them from poverty to riches, for which the masses praised him. The year before last, he was elected to the Standing Committee of the county party committee and deputy county head.

12534

CSO: 4005/1113

12 August 1985

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

## HUBEI PROVINCE HIRES YOUNG CADRES ON CONTRACT

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by Yu Guorui [0151 0948 3843] and Zhang Yan [1728 4291]: "Hubei Province Hires a Group of Young People As Basic Level Cadres"]

[Text] Hubei Province has implemented a universal contract hiring system for basic level cadres, selecting and appointing cadres from organizations such as the Communist Youth League and the Women's Federation to strengthen the ranks in the townships (or towns) and neighborhoods. To the present, more than 22,000 young people have been engaged throughout the province and these spirited and reform-minded young people are now bringing their intelligence and wisdom into play in the four modernizations drive.

The implementation of the contract hiring system for basic level cadres constitutes a reform of the cadre personnel system by the Hubei Province party committee and the provincial government. By implementing the contract hiring system for basic level cadres, they destroyed the restrictions of the cadre employment system of the past, which has contributed to overcoming the abuses of the "iron rice bowl" and the "lifetime tenure system," broadened the autonomy of the employing units and helped exploit talent at the basic levels. To fill their quotas of people assigned to the employing units, their method for choosing cadres is to take those who have signed up voluntarily and those recommended by their organizations, test their level of education and then hire the best. The period of employment is set at 3 years and the benefits, such as wages, material benefits and medical care, are the same as for state cadres at the same level. After the period of employment is completed, the employing unit may rehire or dismiss the cadres, depending on their labor requirements and their capacity to hire cadres, but those found to be incompetent during the period of employment can also be dismissed at any time.

Since 1983, Hubei Province has employed more than 15,000 young peasants as township (or town) cadres through the contract system, among whom more than 1,800 are CPC members, more than 9,800 are Communist Youth League members, more than 3,100 are young women and 96 percent have secondary school levels of education or higher. Their average age is around 30, which represents an initial change among the rural basic level cadres, who tend to be too old and less well educated. The cadres employed are

all locally born and raised and familiar with the countryside, with a certain capacity for organizational leadership and production management. Based on the relevant stipulations in the constitution and the party constitution, 10 of them have been elected deputy district heads and more than 4,000 have taken positions as township (or town) heads, party committee secretaries, League committee secretaries and chairmen in the Women's Federation.

To further consolidate and develop the contract system for hiring cadres, personnel departments on every level in Hubei Province have enhanced training and management among the hired cadres. Zhongxiang County sent the party members among the cadres it hired to study at the party school, so they could learn to serve the people wholeheartedly and the communist outlook on life, set up personnel files on the hired cadres, to evaluate the cadres again a year later, and formulated a system of personal responsibility based on differences in jobs. They developed short-term vocational training, to raise the work capabilities of the hired cadres. In March of this year, the Hubei Province Labor and Personnel Department convened a meeting to publicize the methods of Zhongxiang County.

12534

CSO: 4005/1052

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

FORMER INSURRECTIONISTS PRESENTED WITH MEDALS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Su Kezhong [5685 0344 0022]: "Hearts of Former Insurrectionists Warmed by Sunshine of the Party"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, the provincial counselors office convened a forum to present medals to former insurrectionists who surrendered to the CPC. More than 30 grey-haired people who surrendered to the CPC took the floor fervently at the forum after receiving medals.

Zhang Xianqi [1728 7359 1477], former assistant commander of the KMT 64th Army and currently member of the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC and deputy director of the provincial counselors office, said that the party and the state have attached importance to and shown loving care for the former insurrectionists who surrendered to the CPC. The medals awarded today are clear evidence.

Many former insurrectionists applied their own personal experiences to show that it had been a correct choice to follow the path of insurrection. Chen Yangzhao [7115 2799 6856], son of the late insurrectionist Gen Chen Mingren [7115 2494 0088] and who is now a deputy to the provincial people's congress and counselor of the provincial counselors office, said: "I followed my father to take the path toward a bright future together. After the insurrection, the party took care of my father and my family and that makes me feel warm." Xu Shu [1776 3412], former acting director of the Beijing municipal police bureau and now member of the provincial CPPCC and counselor of the provincial counselors office, did not attend the forum because he was hospitalized. Nevertheless, he asked a person to read out a written statement for him: "The party not only treats us with leniency but also puts us in important positions. Only the Communist Party of China can have such impartiality and a magnanimous boldness of vision." Guo Zongze [6753 1350 3419], former battalion commander of the KMT Youth Army and now a deputy to the provincial people's congress and counselor of the provincial counselors office, expressed his feelings in four sentences written in a verse: "I was very fortunate indeed to follow the army to revolt. Hostility and friendship have always lingered in my mind. I feel awfully sorry for not being able to render service to repay the party's kindness. Yet I still can spend my remaining years in happiness under the loving care of the party."

9560

CSO: 4005/1055

SOUTHWEST REGION

WORK REPORT OF SICHUAN CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE PUBLISHED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 85 p 1

[Article by Pan Dakui [3382 1129 6652]: "Work Report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial CPPCC Committee (at Its Third Session on 4 May 1985) (Excerpts)"]

I

/Text/ It has been close to a year since the second session of the fifth CPPCC Committee in June 1984. During the period, CPPCC, in accordance with the Sichuan provincial party committee's instructions on strengthening its work and the resolutions of the second session, launched many tasks and produced obvious results. We now wish to report on the main tasks:

1. We earnestly developed the functions of political consultation and democratic supervision and strove to promote Sichuan's economy. Since the second session, we held 4 standing committee and 14 chairmen's meetings and numerous discussions, and deliberated and considered the major policies and principles of the state and the important affairs of the province. At the seventh standing committee meeting, we heard Vice Governor Gu Jinchi's [7357 6855 3069] speech entitled "Concentrate on System Reform and the Open-Door Policy and Promote 'Escalation' and 'Wealthy People.'" At the eighth meeting, we studied and discussed the "Resolution of the Party Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic System" and heard provincial Party Secretary Yang Rudai's [2799 3067 1486] speech on Sichuan's economic situation and system reform. At the ninth meeting, we heard Vice Chairman Zhou Yi's [0719 7328] transmittal of the spirit of the provincial party committee's work conference. In the latter part of last March, the standing committee members in Chengdu heard the report of the spokesman of the provincial commodity price bureau on the reform of Sichuan's pricing system. During study and discussion, the standing committee members made many useful suggestions and pertinent criticisms in regard to the economic system reform, the new unhealthy trends and Sichuan's economy. In line with the "Inheritance Law of the PRC (Draft), the "Law on the Autonomy of Minority Regions of the PRC (Draft)," and Sichuan's draft regulations on preservation of cultural relics and food sanitation, we organized some committee members and experts and scholars to hold forums and make suggestions on revisions and supplements. Meanwhile, in terms of some important issues relevant to the system reform, economic construction and people's living, we, together with the provincial departments concerned, the various democratic parties and labor and

trade federations, organized various special subject investigations and seminars. The investigations and seminars produced the effect of improving the work and pooling the wisdom on the government departments concerned. What should be particularly pointed out is that, in serving the economic construction, we assisted the provincial party committee and government to tackle the issues of the development of "old, sparsely populated and border" regions. In last July and August, we recruited some experts and scholars and experienced cadres and formed two investigation groups, which severally proceeded to the old revolutionary base in northern Sichuan and the Aba Zang autonomous prefecture for a 1-month field study. On the basis of investigations and studies, we held the eighth standing committee meeting last December in Wenjiang county, which was attended by 72 responsible comrades of the "old, sparsely populated and border" county CPPCCs, and discussed rendering economic service to the development of these areas. After extensive and intensive discussions and studies, we drafted the "Summary of Forum of Responsible Comrades of Some of Sichuan's 'Old, Sparsely Populated and Border' Counties" and proposed relatively systematic opinions on readjusting their agricultural structure, improving communication, promoting local industry, hastening personnel training and reducing the burden on the masses. The provincial party committee office transmitted the "Summary" to the areas concerned for their reference. In mid-March this year, we held in Guanghan county the second forum of the responsible comrades of the "old, sparsely populated and border" county CPPCCs, propelled the various areas to implement the spirit of the Wenjiang meeting, and studied Guanghan's experience in the economic system reform. After the second session of the fifth CPPCC committee, we received from committee members 202 proposals which contained many constructive opinions on the important issues of Sichuan's economic construction and people's living. As a result of the serious attention given by the departments and areas concerned and the effort of our proposal work committee, we completed the handling of all the proposals at the end of April this year. Meanwhile, we received 1,472 letters and more than 260 visits from the people. By means of letters and visits, we strengthened our tie with the masses and promptly relayed their opinions and requests to the departments concerned. Prior to this meeting, we, jointly with the Chengdu city CPPCC, organized some of the committee members in Chengdu to make visits and observations. Other committee members made visits and observations in their own areas. Through such visits and observations, the committee members increased their perceptual knowledge of the urban and rural economic system reform, intensified their understanding of the "Resolution of the Party Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic System" and made many useful suggestions on new problems, especially the new unhealthy trends, emerging in the course of reform.

2. We implemented the united front policies and fully activated the enthusiasm of the people of all quarters. Last September, with deputy provincial party secretary Feng Yuan Wei [7458 0337 5588] as the leader, responsible comrades of the provincial government, Chengdu military region, provincial CPPCC and provincial party committee united front department formed a leading group on returning the confiscated and seized assets to their rightful owners and formulated measures on their handling. By integrating the higher and lower levels and combining the people inside and outside the party, the provincial CPPCC, provincial party committee united front department and other units concerned, such as the various democratic parties and labor and trade federations

of the provincial level, assigned 64 cadres to form 7 investigation groups. Led by the provincial CPPCC chairman and vice chairmen and the responsible comrades of the united front department, the 7 groups severally proceeded to 17 cities, prefectures and autonomous prefectures and 50 counties in the province, inspected the second fulfillment of the united front policies and hastened the pace of implementation in the various areas. Currently, the policy implementation problems of 7 nonparty national CPPCC members residing in Sichuan have been completely resolved, and those of 123 among 128 nonparty provincial CPPCC members, constituting 96.2 percent, and of 3,907 among 4,543 municipal, autonomous prefectural and county (city, district) nonparty CPPCC members, constituting 86 percent, have been completely or basically resolved. The fulfillment of the CPPCC policy on its members promoted the implementation of the party's policies on intellectuals, overseas affairs, persons who defected to our side, and our Taiwan compatriots and their families, and the various united front policies, thereby enhancing the credibility of the party and the government, consolidating and developing a stable and united political situation, and enhancing the enthusiasm of the people of all quarters to render service to Sichuan's economy.

3. We further deployed our work toward Taiwan and rallied our Taiwan, Hong Kong-Macao and overseas compatriots for the unification of the motherland and the four modernizations program. By actively encouraging our members and the people of all quarters to correspond with and visit their relatives outside, we strengthened contact with our Taiwan, Hong Kong-Macao and overseas compatriots. Currently, several dozen people have started corresponding with the outside, and some of them have made visits to Hong Kong and abroad. In their contact with relatives and friends, they propagandized the principles and policies on unification, relayed the momentous achievements on the various fronts since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, and cleared up doubts and misunderstandings. We also organized the people of all quarters to write and publish 84 propaganda articles toward Taiwan, and some of the articles, after appearing in the Chinese newspapers in Hong Kong, Thailand and America, produced favorable reactions. Meanwhile, we warmly received our Hong Kong-Macao and overseas compatriots coming to Sichuan to visit relatives, give lectures and see the sights. The new look of the motherland aroused their patriotism, and they indicated that they would contribute their effort to the "four modernizations." Since its formation last July, our foreign economic liaison committee actively propagandized the principles and policies on enlivening the economy at home and implementing the open-door policy toward the outside, and mobilized our committee members and the people of all quarters having connections outside the country to assist the government in importing capital, technology and personnel and promote Sichuan's economy. Last October, we warmly received the observation group of the national CPPCC's Hong Kong-Macao committee members and asked the spokesmen of the departments concerned to brief them on the reform of Sichuan's economic system and the development of tourism. After visiting and observing, they rendered us active support and assistance as well as proposing many valuable opinions and suggestions on the development of Sichuan's tourism. To promote the great cause of unification, after all discussion last March with the representatives of the Huangpu Military School alumni in Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou and Xizang, we assisted the departments concerned to engender by election a leading organ and formally organized the Chengdu Huangpu Military School Alumni's Association.



4. We strengthened study and propaganda and exchanged experiences among the CPPCCs the various democratic parties and labor and trade federations. In the past year, our study committee organized our committee members and persons concerned to study the "Resolution of the Party Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic System," the "10 Policies of the Party Central Committee on Further Enlivening the Rural Economy," the "Sino-British Joint Announcement on the Hong Kong Issue" and other important documents. To answer the questions brought up in the study, we held six guidance lecture meetings, broadcast the taped speeches of responsible central comrades five times, and prepared and printed six issues of "Study References." In answer to the needs of the united front and CPPCC work in the new period, the Sichuan Provincial Socialism Academy, suspended for 18 years, was formally reopened last September. During the period, we also prepared and distributed six issues of SICHUAN CPPCC on the achievements and experiences of such mass organizations as the CPPCCs of the various levels, the various democratic parties and labor and trade federations. At the periodical's correspondents' work conference held in early March, we relayed the spirit of the QUANGUO ZHENGXIE BAO [NATIONAL CPPCC NEWS] special correspondents' work conference, studied the improvement of our publication, and decided to add more correspondents and columns, reinforce the contents and enhance the quality. Last year was the 35th anniversary of the birth of the new China. To celebrate this glorious festival, we closely cooperated with the various democratic parties and labor and trade federations and, at our seventh standing committee meeting held on the eve of the festival, organized more than 50 comrades to make statements and exchange the experiences of Sichuan's CPPCCs of the various levels, democratic parties and labor and trade federations in serving the four modernizations program. After the second session, our cultural and historical materials committee collected 464 manuscripts, published 3 of the 6 issues of SELECTIONS OF SICHUAN'S CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL MATERIALS prepared by it, and jointly compiled with the provincial counselors' office the "Memoirs of Personal Experiences of the Sichuan Army in the Resistance War." Under the sponsorship of the Yunnan provincial CPPCC, we took part in the joint compilation of the "Memoirs of Personal Experiences in the Punitive Expedition against Yuan Huguang [5913 6233 0948]." The reasons for our achievements in the past year were manifold, but one extremely important factor was that, propelled by the party consolidation, we further purged the "Leftist" influence, rectified the guiding ideology on business affairs, closely integrated our work with economic construction, subordinated all our endeavors to the party's general task and general goal in the new period and geared ourselves to the needs of economic construction and the various reforms. After our second session, Chairman Yang Chao [2799 6389] went to Tianjin to study its CPPCC's experience in enlivening the economy at home and implementing the open-door policy toward the outside. Referring to Tianjin's experience in conjunction with our practical conditions, we deliberated, at the chairmen's meeting, the issue of how our provincial CPPCC should render service to the system reform and economic construction, and submitted to the provincial party committee our "Opinions on Further Rectifying the Guiding Ideology on Business Affairs and Making Full Use of the Personnel in the System Reform and Opening to the Outside." Distributed by the provincial party committee office, the document produced a strong promotive effect on our work and the work of the various municipal, autonomous regional and county CPPCCs.

## II

This is the first year of the economic system reform focused on cities. In this year, we must earnestly implement the "Resolution of the Party Central Committee on the Reform of the Economic System," fully follow the spirit of the Third Sessions of the Sixth NPC and National CPPCC, actively answer the appeal of the Sichuan provincial party committee to promote the reform firmly and work earnestly, and rally the people of all nationalities and all quarters to serve Sichuan's system reform, the policy of enlivening the economy at home and opening the door to the outside and the three major tasks of the 1980's and 1990's. For this reason, we must henceforth properly perform the following tasks:

1. We must organize and propel our members and the people of all quarters to intensively study the "Resolution on the Reform of the Economic System," learn the spirit of the Third Sessions of the Sixth NPC and National CPPCC, profoundly recognize the necessity and urgency of reforming the economic and scientific and technical systems, correctly understand their natures, goals, tasks and guiding principles, strengthen our confidences and determination, and think of ways to achieve the reforms. We must also organize our members and the people of all quarters to actively deploy the study and propaganda activities on "ideals, morals, culture and discipline," continue to learn and propagandize the constitution and laws, reinforce the building of a spiritual civilization, uphold the "five stresses, four beauties and three ardent loves," resist the corrosion of the bourgeois ideology, eliminate the interference of evil influences of all kinds, and promote the sound development of the reforms, open-door policy and domestic economy.
2. We must earnestly promote political consultation and democratic supervision and further develop the functions of the CPPCC. First of all, we must properly hold full committee and standing committee meetings and meetings of the various committees and groups, stress the discussions on reforming the economic, scientific and technical, and educational systems, and encourage our committee members to exercise democratic supervision in regard to the new unhealthy trends which interfere with the reforms, and make criticisms and suggestions. Next, we must strengthen proposal work, encourage our committee members to make proposals, place no time limit on making them and stipulate no criterion for registering them. Thirdly, we must adopt diverse patterns in combination with special subject investigations, and systematically organize our committee members to take part in the visiting and observation activities of the provincial, municipal and county CPPCCs.
3. We must closely center on the economic construction and utilize the favorable factor of our talents. On the one hand, we must urge all our committee members to plunge into and support the reforms at their own posts, pioneer courageously, progress actively, and contribute their intelligence and wisdom. On the other hand, we must fully resort to the effective practices in the past and vigorously launch special subject investigations and forums of all kinds. Besides continuing to promote the economic development of the "old, sparsely populated and border" regions, we must think of ways and devote our effort to the urban economic system reform. We must continue to utilize the favorable

factor of the overseas connections of our committee members and the people of all quarters, and mobilize them to import capital, technology and personnel, properly perform the work of acting as intermediaries, and make greater contributions to Sichuan's foreign economic and technical cooperation.

4. We must further fulfill the united front policies. In accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's directive on the united front policies and the provincial party committee's admonishment against "relaxing ideology, scattering the teams and suspending work," we must continue to propagandize the importance and urgency of policy implementation, further purge the "Leftist" ideological influence, eliminate resistances and interferences, concentrate on supervision and inspection, and make a greater progress in policy implementation.

5. We must strengthen propaganda and liaison on the unification of the motherland. We must emancipate our ideology, work freely, mobilize widely, open many channels, make friends extensively, expand our propaganda to and contact with Taiwan, and make contributions to the early achievement of unification and the progress of the four modernizations.

6. We must continue to compile and distribute cultural and historical materials. We plan to prepare and publish three issues of SELECTIONS OF SICHUAN'S CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL MATERIALS and publish, in cooperation with units concerned, such special issues as SELECTIONS OF SICHUAN'S CONTEMPORARY AND MODERN FIGURES, No 1, RECOLLECTIONS OF SICHUAN'S LIBERATION, No 1, and INSIDE INFORMATION ON CHINA'S UNIFICATION. To further develop the role of cultural and historical materials, we will, beginning in the second half of the year, compile and distribute our publications and establish the Sichuan Cultural and Historical Books and Periodicals Publishing House.

7. We must closely link with the municipal, autonomous prefectural and county CPPCCs. Besides continuing to ask their responsible persons to attend the provincial CPPCC standing committee meetings, we must adopt the practice of going to the lower level and inviting its personnel to come to the higher level, and strengthen investigation and study. On the basis of investigation and study, we should select some city and county CPPCC's whose work is relatively active and whose achievements relatively obvious as the liason points, and promptly summarize and popularize their experiences, in order to strengthen the guidance of the various local CPPCCs.

6080

CSO: 4005/1072

SOUTHWEST REGION

PROPAGANDA WORK MUST SERVE PARTY'S OVERALL TASK, OBJECTIVE

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Xin Wen [6580 2429]: "The Propaganda Department Directors of Yunnan's Prefectural, Autonomous Prefectural, City and County Party Committees Hold a Conference to Discuss and Study This Year's Propaganda Work"]

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the Provincial Party Committee held a conference from 7 to 31 January with the propaganda department directors of the prefectural, autonomous prefectural, city and county party committees. The conference demanded that various levels of the propaganda department of the party committee must take further steps to correct the operations guiding ideology so that propaganda work could be more subordinated to and of more service to the overall task and goal of the party. They must also persist in proceeding from actual conditions, organize and coordinate various propaganda strengths, and actively develop new aspects of propaganda work in the province.

The conference transmitted and studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech at the National Conference Propaganda Department Directors. During the conference, Comrades Pu Chaozhu [2528 2600 2691] and Zhao Tingguang [6392 1694 0342] respectively discussed a number of policy questions with regard to Yunnan's economic conditions and the reform of its economic structure and how to strengthen propaganda work under the new conditions was also discussed.

The comrades participating in the conference conscientiously studied the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure" and this year's Document No 1 of the Central Committee. Everyone recognized that the 3rd Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee's draft of the document is the outline and blueprint of China's socialist economic construction and an important breakthrough for Marxist economic theory, and that its fundamental goal is to develop the social productive forces. They understand that it is essential at the same time to have corresponding social ideology to strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

The conference stressed that propaganda cadres must improve their understanding of the relationship between the part and the whole, theory and practice, destruction and construction, and leading and following. In addition, they

should regard the understanding of the relationship as a fundamental issue in doing good propaganda work. Everyone believes that the overall aspiration of the Chinese people is to achieve the general task and objective of the party, and that the operations guiding ideology of the propaganda department must subordinate all of its work to serve the aspiration by closely integrating propaganda work with economic work, vigorously aiming every aspect of propaganda at publicizing the party's general and specific policies, creatively carrying out work, and guarding against vague generalization and uniformity. Propaganda work must not be considered as it stands, but as it should be. We must propagate the party's policies among the masses in simple language, and not only explain what is and is not permissible under the policies, but also clearly explain why things must be done in a certain way. It is essential to uphold the four fundamental principles and oppose bourgeois decadent ideas and pernicious feudalistic influences. We must continue to remove "leftist" influences and make concrete analyses of various social ideological trends. With regard to problems arising from erroneous ideological thought, the principle of giving systematic guidance must be upheld.

The conference determined the major points of this year's propaganda work on the basis of studying the documents and in accordance with the conditions in Yunnan. First, we must concentrate on doing good propaganda work for the reform of the economic structure and for economic construction. Every locality must adopt different methods to organize cadres at all levels in groups and by administrative levels to study the resolutions and the Party Central Committee's Document No 1, and at the same time to explain and publicize the spirit of the documents among the grass-roots units in urban and rural areas so that the cadres and masses can deepen their understanding of the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics and vigorously put more energy into the four modernizations. Second, the reforms and party consolidation must be closely integrated, and the education of party members must be strengthened. Party consolidation units must conscientiously organize party consolidation, thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," study the economic reform documents, and strengthen education in party spirit and party discipline with stress on checking new unhealthy tendencies. For vast numbers of party members at the grass-roots level, priority should be given to the study of the relevant documents on economic reforms. Third, we must extensively develop and become closely involved with the Five Stresses, Four Beauties and Three Loves activities to promote the construction of socialist spiritual civilization in cities and villages. Fourth, for cadres at their posts, we must seriously stress regular education, university Marxism-Leninism basic courses, middle and primary school political courses, and moral education. Fifth, we must work in coordination with the cultural and educational departments to carry out the reform of management systems. Sixth, we must vigorously strengthen propaganda work aimed at foreign nations and Taiwan. For this reason, we must strengthen the propaganda departments and improve the cadres' ideological and professional level, and thoroughly shake off the influence of "taking class struggle as the key link." We must strengthen the study of Marxist basic theory, party policies, economic knowledge, and scientific and technological knowledge. We must

earnestly transform the style of work, go deep into the realities of life, establish fairly stable links [with the masses], and promptly grasp new conditions and experiences in our work. We must replenish organizational personnel in accordance with the authorized size, set up a system of personal responsibility, and make a great effort to build propaganda departments into [modernized] units.

12883

CSO: 4005/631

12 August 1985

## SOUTHWEST REGION

## CIRCULAR ON CHECKING UNHEALTHY TRENDS ISSUED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "Taking Resolute Measures Against Unhealthy Trends Under New Conditions"]

[Text] On 1 February, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee sent out a circular on "Putting a Firm Stop to the Emergence of Unhealthy Tendencies Under the New Conditions" to the party committees and discipline inspection commissions of Yunnan's prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities and counties; to the party groups (party committees) of provincial commissions, general offices, departments and bureaus affiliated to the ministry; and to all the mass organization party groups, university and college party committees and discipline inspection committees.

The circular is as follows. At present, Yunnan's vast numbers of party members and people, under the leadership of the Central Committee and Provincial Party Committee, are conscientiously studying and implementing the Central Committee's "Resolution on Reform of the Economic Structure" and the Central Committee's and State Council's "10-Point Policy for Further Invigorating the Rural Economy." They are liberating thinking, seeking truth from facts, blazing new trails, bringing about economic development, and giving impetus to the implementation of every kind of work. The situation is very good. However, new unhealthy tendencies have also emerged under the new conditions. As the Central Committee State Council, Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation Work and Central Discipline Inspection Commission have pointed out that some party and government organizations and cadres are engaging in trade, running enterprises, owning "nominal shares," and using their power for personal profit. In the course of their economic activities, some extort and accept bribes, smuggle and sell smuggled articles, engage in interception and flight of foreign exchange and in arbitrage, evade payment of taxes, purchase and resell state-controlled goods in great demand at a profit, and seek exorbitant profits through speculation. Some arbitrarily raise prices, disrupting the market and infringing on the interests of the state and consumers. Some seriously violate financial and economic discipline, arbitrarily set up rules and regulations, recklessly issue bonuses, material objects and subsidies, and use public money to give dinners or send gifts. They squander the state's and collective's funds and goods. Some do a rush job of deciding on posts, ranks and titles, practice fraud, and obstruct the implementation

of the Central Authorities' reform in the wage system. Some merely put on a show, deceive their superiors and delude their subordinates, and seek private gain through shams. Some use blackmail to encroach on the interests of those who have become rich through hard work. Similar cases are numerous. Actually, their ill-begotten wealth comes from taking advantage of the reform loopholes. These unhealthy tendencies exist to varying degrees in some of Yunnan's regions and units, and in some they are still very serious. Since December of last year, the Party Central Committee, State Council, Central Discipline Inspection Commission and Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation Work have issued a series of documents to make rules and raise demands in order to resolutely correct these unhealthy tendencies. The Provincial CCP Committee and Discipline Inspection Commission also held a special conference to draw up plans. However, some departments and regions still have not implemented them effectively, as some are waiting to watch the "situation," and others perfunctorily perform their duties while persisting in their old ways. There has not been a strict enforcement of the orders and prohibitions. The approach of each doing what he thinks is right is in itself an extremely harmful tendency and is a sign of impurity in the party spirit. Thus, in the near future, party committees and discipline inspection commissions at different levels, and relevant departments of the people's government must adopt decisive measures, and resolutely put an end to unhealthy practices. The party organization at all levels and the entire body of party members and cadres must display spirit to ensure that the Party Central Committee's policies and resolutions are carried out, and achieve strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions.

First, conscientiously organize the transmission of instructions and study once. All levels of party committees and discipline inspection commissions must organize party members and the masses once before the Spring Festival for serious transmission and study of the Party Central Committee's and the State Council's relevant documents. For both the party units which have launched the party consolidation campaign and those regions and units which have not launched the campaign, issues of what is party spirit, what are the state's interests and what are the people's interests must be clearly discussed and delineated. Through study, we must enhance understanding, unify thinking, and clarify policy limits. On the basis of the demands of the documents and taking into account the actual conditions of one's region and department, we must draw up plans, adopt decisive measures, and in a short period of time, resolutely curb the emergence of unhealthy tendencies under the new conditions.

Second, earnestly carry out inspections once. Before the end of March, all levels of the party committees and discipline inspection commissions must make inspections with regard to problems in one's region and unit, and carry out self-questioning. We must immediately curb the common problems. Regarding major, typical cases, we must submit reports promptly to a higher party committee and discipline inspection commission. At the same time, the leadership must personally pay special attention to and organize forces to immediately investigate and deal with accordingly. For serious violations of law and discipline, party discipline and national law must be enforced.



We must immediately ask for instructions and submit reports with regard to issues which are temporarily considered unsettled. The party committees (party groups) of prefectures and autonomous prefectures, and provincial commissions, general offices, departments and bureaus affiliated to the ministry must always submit reports to the Provincial CCP Committee whenever necessary, and send a duplicate to the Provincial Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation Work and Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. Regarding the exposed unhealthy tendencies, and in particular the important cases which have not been investigated, reported or curbed and as a result have been allowed to develop and spread, the leadership must be investigated to affix responsibility.

Third, all levels of discipline inspection commissions and offices which take strong measures against economic crimes, and the relevant departments of the people's government must strictly carry out duties and perform their functions fully. At present, we must emphasize and primarily work hard to strictly prevent the emergence of unhealthy tendencies under the new conditions, and to guarantee that the reform of the economic structure is proceeding smoothly. We must vigorously promote the investigations of important representative cases, and fully utilize propaganda tools to carry out education in fighting against the corrosive influence by means of these cases.

12883

CSO: 4005/631

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN MEASURES TO CORRECT UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES REPORTED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] In mid-April, the Yunnan Provincial CPC committee convened a meeting to study and discuss the spirit of the All-China Discipline Inspection Work Conference, to get in touch with actual conditions in Yunnan and to ask that party organizations at every level deal with the education of party members in party spirit, raise party members' ideological and political quality and adopt practical and vigorous measures to resolutely correct new unhealthy tendencies.

The meeting found that at present, the new unhealthy tendencies, which have appeared under excellent conditions, are each manifested to different degrees in Yunnan. Party organizations at all levels must not treat this lightly, much less ignore it or be apathetic. They should adopt vigorous measures and resolutely check new unhealthy tendencies in order to guarantee the smooth progress of the reform. This requires of party organizations at all levels that they conscientiously organize the masses of party members and cadres to study how to implement Circular No 12 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, enhance ideology, unify understanding and carry out education in party spirit among party members and cadres that emphasizes idealism and observing discipline. This will raise the ideological and political quality of the masses of party members and party cadres, as well as their capacity to distinguish right and wrong, which will make them more suited, under the new historical conditions, to opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy and more suited to the demands of the reform and the four modernizations drive. Units that have already concluded the first phase of party rectification should conscientiously make up this lesson; units carrying out the second phase of party rectification should, while completing the basic party rectification tasks, strengthen party spirit and correct new unhealthy tendencies, to guarantee the smooth progress of the reform and work on promoting the development of excellent conditions as an important breakthrough point.

The correction of unhealthy tendencies must first be carried out among leading organizations and leading cadres of the party. In the previous period of discipline inspection work in Yunnan, the method was a combination of self-evaluation and self-comparison, alternating comparison and evaluation and key point comparison and evaluation. When a group of problems are investigated and the results are good, some experience is gained. Discipline inspection

departments should organize their forces on this basis and cooperate with the public security, industrial and commercial and administration and management departments to focus on investigating some major, important typical cases. They should be handled strictly, to better educate the masses of party cadres. In correctly unhealthy tendencies, every locale should pay attention to drawing distinctions in accordance with party policies: 1. do they accord with the party's principles and policies, do they benefit or harm the four modernizations drive and do they serve the interests of the nation as a whole, 2. is it a case of using one's position for personal gain, 3. is it in accord with the principles of a party member's party spirit. Based on the principles given here, concrete analysis of specific events should be carried out by seeking truth from facts, different qualities and conditions should be distinguished and different means of handling them should be created.

12534

CSO: 4005/945

SOUTHWEST REGION

RECRUITMENT OF INTELLECTUALS INTO PARTY DISCUSSED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 85 p 1

[Article on Zhao Tingguang's [6392 1694 0342] speech at the meeting of the organization department of the Yunnan provincial CPC committee]

[Text] Recently the organization department of the Yunnan provincial committee called a meeting of the cadres of offices directly tied to the province or to institutions of higher education in order to convey documents from the Central Committee on implementing policies concerning the intellectuals, to formulate definitively Yunnan's plan to implement the policy concerning intellectuals as well as to study "the problem of actively recruiting intellectuals into the party."

Zhao Tingguang, vice secretary of the Yunnan party committee and chairman of the subcommittee on work concerning intellectuals, gave a talk at the meeting. He said that since the 3d Session of the 11th Congress of the CPC, the Yunnan party committee has strengthened its leadership in recruiting party members from among high-level intellectuals. The number of new party members with specialized technical knowledge increases every year. By 1984 it had already increased to 31.89 percent, more than 3.3 times what it was in 1983. However, in comparison with the rest of the nation, Yunnan is still one of the more backward provinces. The distribution of intellectuals who are party members is also very uneven. In rural areas party members with a technical secondary school or higher education make up only 1.17 percent of all party members. Within the 189 scientific and planning units of Yunnan Province, where intellectuals are relatively concentrated, some units have very few party members. There is one unit which has no party members who are intellectuals. Among students in Yunnan's institutions of higher learning only 1.89 percent are party members. There are five universities and colleges which have no student party branches and 17 have party subcommittees. Educational program with only individual party members and those with no party members at all still make up 71.4 percent of the total. Thus we can see that there is still a large gap between Yunnan Province's work in recruiting high-level intellectuals into the party and the requests of the central authorities. This is not suited to the needs of the construction of the four modernizations in Yunnan. Therefore, we must do all we can to make a breakthrough in 1985 and ask that new young and middle-aged high-level intellectuals make up 50 percent or more of the new party members.

How can we do this task well? Comrade Zhao Tingguang says that the important thing is that party committees at every level must pay close attention to this problem and conscientiously study the relevant documents of the Central Committee and of the provincial committee. They should improve their knowledge, overcome "leftist" ideological influences and other misleading ideologies such as the remnants of factionalism, jealousy of the able, etc. He emphasized that to recruit a large number of high-level intellectuals into the party and to raise the party's level of culture and general knowledge are important measures to implement thoroughly the spirit of the 3d Session of the 11th Congress of the CPC. It is also an important guarantee of the strengthening of the construction of the party and the carrying out of the overall tasks of the party in the new historical period. We must understand clearly that only with the participation of thousands upon thousands of talented people who have a communist outlook and have mastered various kinds of specialized knowledge of the natural and the social sciences will the CPC be able successfully to take on the historic mission of leading the task of constructing socialist modernization. We must emphasize that the recruitment of new members among the students of higher and secondary educational institutions is a task of strategic significance. We hope that the party organizations of secondary and technical schools will thoroughly implement the request of the central organization department and will see to it that every elementary section of an educational program has party members, that every intermediate section has a party subcommittee and that every advanced section has a party branch.

Comrade Zhao Tingguang said that in order to guarantee the quality of party members, the party organization at every level should conscientiously summarize last year's experiences, adopt active measures, and select candidates for recruitment. They should adopt measures such as sponsoring training classes for potential recruits and carrying out basic party education. Whenever there is an eligible person, strict admission procedures in accordance with the party constitution should be followed. In this way, we will not only be able to bring great numbers of high-level intellectuals into the party but also guarantee the quality of new party members, thereby adding more vitality to every level of the provincial party organization and giving it greater fighting power.

12369

CSO: 4005/1066

SOUTHWEST REGION

ANNUAL REPORT OF SICHUAN PARTY COMMITTEE STANDING COMMITTEE

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 85 pp 2, 3

[Article by Liu Ziyi [0491 1311 3015]: "Work Report of the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee; 3d Session of the 6th Sichuan Provincial Party Committee Held on 10 May 1985; Report by Vice Chairman of the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee Liu Ziyi"]

[Text] Fellow Delegates:

I have been authorized by Chairman Du Xinyuan [2629 1800 3293] and the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee to report to the meeting on the Standing Committee's work in the 10 months since the conclusion of the 2d session of the 6th Provincial Party Committee.

In these 10 months, the Standing Committee has focused on carrying out the following work.

I. Improving Legal Instruction and Legal Supervision

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the NPC and the NPC Standing Committee have improved legislative work. China already has a new constitution and major laws, the State Council has already issued administrative laws and regulations and the provincial party committee and the provincial party committee standing committee have formulated local laws and regulations over the past few years. Once laws and regulations have been formulated, it is necessary to resolutely put them into effect. The problem presently facing Sichuan is that legal concepts are still weak. Some comrades are not familiar with handling matters according to the law, some do not pay any attention to laws and others are unaccustomed to it. The phenomenon of not conforming to laws and regulations often occurs in work. Facts show that once laws are enacted, we must truly comply with them, strictly enforce them and investigate violations of the law. This is a difficult task and it is necessary to improve legal instruction and supervision and enforcement of laws.

Following the conclusion of the 2d session of the 6th provincial party committee, the Standing Committee focused on the two major talks given last year by Committee Chair Peng Zhen [1756 4176] and, by means of various

meetings and methods, launched propaganda and education on the socialist legal system for the broad masses of cadres, especially leading cadres at all levels. In his talk, Committee Chairman Peng Zhen pointed out: During the period of the revolutionary war, it was important to handle matters according to policies, at that time we could only rely on policies. "After the founding of the nation we acquired national political power and conditions changed. How can we ignore the legal system? It is necessary to gradually make the transition from handling matters according to policies to not only relying on policies but also setting up a sound legal system and handling matters according to the law." "It is a major transformation from the revolutionary war to the period of construction and from primarily relying on policies to primarily relying on a sound legal system. All units, staff, cadres, the masses and those in and outside the party must handle matters according to the law." Committee Chairman Peng Zhen's talk has major guiding significance regarding doing good work in the party committee. In order to improve the work of local party committees at all levels in Sichuan, the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee issued a notice to all CPC committees on earnestly studying and implementing the talk of Committee Chairman Peng Zhen. All municipal, autonomous prefecture, local and county CPC committees, the party committee Standing Committee and the government earnestly organized studies of Committee Chairman Peng Zhen's talk. Many areas also convened large work meetings and cadre meetings during which they transmitted and discussed ideas, integrated practice, summed up experiences and improved work. As for Committee Chairman Peng Zhen's two major speeches, the provincial party committee standing committee earnestly organized instruction and, together with responsible comrades in all municipal, autonomous prefecture and some county party committee standing committees, had joint instruction and study and exchanged experiences of each area in instruction and implementation on several occasions. According to reports of each area, this instruction enabled cadres at all levels, particularly all leading cadres, to receive an in-depth education on socialist democracy and the legal system. It improved their needed knowledge of a sound socialist legal system and improved their legal concepts and their consciousness of handling matters according to the law.

In the 2 years since the constitution was issued all areas have organized activities to propagandize the constitution. At a meeting of provincial and Chengdu office cadres, Chairman Du Xinyuan gave a speech on "Continuing To Earnestly Study and Implement the Constitution, Struggling to Safeguard and Promote the Smooth Implementation of the Reform of the Economic System." After the studies of the conference of chairmen were determined, in order to further strengthen propaganda on the legal system, in November of last year the Standing Committee convened a conference on legal propaganda work in which provincial news and propaganda units and responsible comrades in judicial agencies participated. They discussed the problem of further strengthening and improving propaganda on the legal system in Sichuan.

In order to further develop propaganda and education on the socialist legal system, the 11th session of the Standing Committee listened to and reviewed the "Report on Universal General Legal Instruction Being Conducted Among Sichuan Citizens" which Yang Lizhong [2799 4539 0022], deputy director of

the Provincial Judicial Department was authorized to prepare by the provincial people's government. The session agreed with the view of the report that the basic spread of general legal knowledge among the citizens of the province would take approximately 5 years and prepared the "Resolution on the Spread of Legal Knowledge Among the Citizens of Sichuan." The session believed that the spread of legal knowledge among the citizens of Sichuan is an urgent necessity for developing a socialist democracy, consolidating the major steps of the socialist legal system, promoting reform of Sichuan's economic system, carrying out socialist economic construction and the establishment of a spiritual civilization. It is also an important matter that has an impact on the peace and stability of the nation and it is the strong wish of the broad masses. The "Resolution" points out: All cadres particularly leading cadres, are the key to spreading legal knowledge, they should take the initiative in studying and propagating legal knowledge and set an example by observing the constitution and laws; all political law, propaganda, education and culture departments as well as news, broadcasting, television and publishing units should work closely together to fully develop their roles in spreading general legal knowledge.

While the Standing Committee strengthened instruction on the legal system, it also focused on strengthening supervision of legal enforcement. Over the past year the Standing Committee general office and concerned work committee members earnestly studied and answered legal questions from all over directed toward the provincial party committee standing committee. Certain questions that the provincial party committee standing committee could not answer were forwarded to the NPC Standing Committee to be answered. This played a significant role in ensuring that all areas handled matters according to the law. After studying and implementing the two major speeches of Committee Chairman Peng Zhen and the relevant regulations of the Central Committee and the Provincial CPC Committee, leading offices at all levels improved their legal concepts and adopted appropriate measures against the phenomenon of not handling matters according to the law and set things right. For example, in certain areas the detention period of defendants during investigations exceeds the regulation of the "Criminal Procedures Code"; some county people's governments appoint county party committee standing committee members to administrative posts; some county party committee standing committees dismiss leading officials of state offices who should not be dismissed; certain areas announce appointments of leading officials to state agencies who have been elected by the party committee, or appointed by the party committee standing committee; and other practices which do not conform to laws and regulations. As for these kinds of problems, concerned municipal and county party committee standing committees adopted proper measures to set things right. The provincial party committee standing committee also improved investigation and study so that as soon as some problem was discovered it was promptly brought up, supervised and corrected. The Standing Committee general office and all work committee members adopted an earnest and responsible attitude concerning complaints and suggestions involving legal enforcement based on the reports of party committee delegates and the masses. They turned to concerned departments and asked them to conduct investigations and respond within a specified period of time. At the same time they also directly accepted and heard some cases and handled them together with concerned departments. Last year the Standing Committee's



Commission of Legal Affairs convened a special conference. They listened to the provincial courts introduce the state of work in criminal adjudication. As for the problem in a few areas of leading cadres obstructing judicial work, they proposed that judicial offices resolutely support handling cases according to the law. The Standing Committee's Committee on Education, Science, Culture and Public Health conducted investigations to understand the phenomenon that has occurred recently of state and provincial units in charge of cultural relics violating the "Cultural Relics Protection Law" and destroying cultural relics and cultural relic areas. The committee also presented suggestions for meting out punishment. The Standing Committee conducted further studies of this problem and listened to reports of authorized provincial departments and urged them to adopt firm measures to put a halt to such activities.

The major task of the party committee standing committee is to improve legal instruction and supervision of legal enforcement. Although we have done some work in this area, more work is needed and from now on we must take additional steps to improve work.

## II. Continue to Engage in Local Legislative Work

Since the 2d session of the 6th Provincial Party Committee, the Standing Committee has continued to engage in local legislative work. During the course of this work we adopted a program that is both positive and prudent. As for legislation urgently needed in objective actuality and for which conditions are ripe, the Standing Committee, on the basis of opinions sought from all sides, promptly engaged in serious deliberation according to legal procedures and passed and promulgated this legislation. The 8th session of the Standing Committee reviewed and passed "Statutes on Crop and Seed Control in Sichuan;" the 9th session reviewed and passed "Implementing Several Provisions of the 'Food Sanitation Law (Draft)' in Sichuan." Based on the power conferred by the NPC Standing Committee's "Supplementary Regulations Concerning the Time Limit for Handling Criminal Cases," the Standing Committee wrote a "Resolution Allowing an Extension of the Time Limit for Handling Criminal Cases in Distant and Remote Counties." The promulgation and enforcement of these laws, regulations and resolutions provided legal guarantees for the improvement of work on seeds in Sichuan, for the improvement of the state of food sanitation in Sichuan, and for solving several practical problems in handling criminal cases in outlying areas. The Standing Committee emphasized conducting investigations and studies of those major problems that are characterized by their great impact and complex circumstances and which we are not experienced in handling or at times have difficulty enacting local laws and regulations for. They listened to opinions from all sides, amassed data and made preparations to enact laws and regulations. Take for example the problem of protecting individual city and town economies. Although the state already has clear policies and specific regulations, nevertheless, it is necessary to have formal legislation. Practical experiences are still limited, conditions are not yet ripe and it is necessary to continue to put things into practice and gain some experience. The Standing Committee's Committee on Finance and Economics and concerned departments have already conducted several inquiries into this

problem and studied it. They convened a conference, amassed numerous facts and opinions, collected data and made preparations for future legislation. In order to help all national autonomous areas enact self-government ordinances, the Standing Committee's Nationalities Committee conducted many investigations and studies. They also organized responsible comrades in concerned prefecture and county party committee standing committees to go to fraternal provinces and districts to study their experiences in national minority legislation work. In June of last year after the NPC passed the "Nationality Area Self-Government Ordinance" there were new advances in work on Sichuan's nationality legislation. All autonomous prefecture and county party committee's strengthen work in this area. Aba Autonomous Prefecture has already drafted self-government regulations and is now seeking further opinions.

The Standing Committee increased their investigation and understanding concerning the implementation of local laws and regulations that have already been promulgated. In particular, they conducted investigations and studies of those laws and regulations which, when put into effect, gave rise to new circumstances and new problems. They also sought opinions from all sides. Following the reform of the economic system, the transformation of objective conditions and the additional accumulation of practical experiences, a number of clauses in economic laws and regulations that were enacted several years ago in Sichuan no longer correspond to current objective reality. Some revision by means of legal procedures is required. To this end the 9th session of the Standing Committee reviewed several specific proposals on "Measures for Dealing with Labor Safety Violations in Sichuan" presented by the provincial people's government. They made appropriate revisions of specific provisions in a number of clauses contained in these "Measures." After the promulgation of "Sichuan Land Management Provisional Regulations" in 1982, general conditions for implementation were better. However, some problems did exist. Certain administrative leading agencies, without the approval of legislative offices, rashly prepared a resolution that violated the provisions of the "Regulations." This way of doing things must be checked. As for certain provisions of the "Regulations" that already fail to correspond to current reality, the Standing Committee's Committee on Agriculture conducted inquiries and studies, drafted a revision and, after making preparations to further solicit opinions, they submitted it to the Standing Committee for deliberation and is now seeking further opinions.

When the NPC Standing Committee enacts laws, they seek opinions from local party committee standing committees. The NPC Standing Committee has also further consolidated work in economic legislation. Last year there was a marked increase in drafts of laws soliciting opinions in Sichuan which they printed and distributed in Sichuan. These were drafts for an inheritance law, drug control law, forest law, grasslands law, industrial enterprise law, foreign economic contract law, mineral resources law and over 10 more drafts. Some drafts were issued several times to solicit opinions. Based on the notice of the NPC Standing Committee, the conference of standing committee chairman and concerned work committees all earnestly organized work on gathering opinions on these drafts. Concerned provincial departments and concerned municipal, prefecture and county party committee standing

committees all paid much attention to this task and actively organized people from all walks of life to engage in serious discussions and present suggestions. In order to solicit opinions on the "Industrial Enterprise Law" the Standing Committee's Committee on Finance and Economics sent staffs on various occasions to various areas to conduct investigations and studies. They went down to the basic levels and held a conference to directly hear the opinions of leading cadres and workers. In order to solicit and study opinions on the "Grasslands Law" the Standing Committee's Committee on Agriculture and the Nationalities Committee did a great deal of work. We must collect opinions on the draft laws from all sectors, organize them and submit reports to authorities. In this way it will be easier for the NPC Standing Committee to consider local conditions when enacting laws and to better understand the views of comrades engaged in basic level work. Thus, the laws enacted by the state will correspond even further to actual reality. As for the provincial party committee standing committee, they learned from this work the fine methods and experiences of the NPC in carrying out legislative work. This is very helpful in improving our local legislative work. Henceforth, we must carry out this work in an even better way.

In the resolution on reforming the economic system, the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out: "The reform of the economic system and the development of the current economy require that a legal form be used to consolidate an increasing number of principles of economic relations and activities while state legislative bodies must accelerate economic legislative work." In the future the tasks of local economic legislative work will become increasingly onerous. It is necessary that the detailed rules and regulations formulated by the provisional party committee and its standing committee on the enforcement of state laws in Sichuan be greatly increased. There are some matters in which the state has not yet enacted legislation. However, objective reality requires that the province set some legal norms to provide legal protection for reforming the economic system and for economic development. Our local legislative work, particularly economic legislative work, still fails to conform to the requirements of the development of objective conditions. The Standing Committee must study and formulate economic legislative plans with the provincial people's government and, based on actual conditions, accelerate economic legislative work.

### III. Reviewing Some Major Items, Processing the Opinions, Criticisms, and Suggestions of the People's Delegates and the Masses and the Draft Bills Proposed by the 2d Session of This Party Committee.

It is the major responsibility of local party committee standing committees to supervise the work of the government, courts and procuratorate of their level. Listening to and reviewing the work reports of the government, their work departments and the "two courts" is an important part of the standing committee's work in supervising the government and the "two courts."

Since summer of last year Sichuan has suffered severe flooding. The provincial party committee standing committee is very concerned about

production and the people's livelihood in these disaster areas. They promptly listened to the "Report on This Year's Flood Season Disasters in Sichuan and Disaster Relief Work" prepared by Deputy Governor Liu Chunfu [0491 4783 1133]. Committee members expressed satisfaction with the efforts of the provincial government in disaster relief work and, at the same time, pointed out that in the past few years floods have occurred repeatedly in Sichuan. The major cause is that there has been excessive deforestation. It is necessary that the provincial government improve investigations and studies, adopt effective measures and try to regulate flooding once and for all.

Substituting taxes for profit as ordered by the state is a significant reform. It has great significance for strengthening enterprise vitality and improving enterprise management. The 8th session of the Standing Committee listened to the "Report on Circumstances in Sichuan Concerning Substituting Taxes for Profits" by Duan Bingren [3008 4426 0088], director of the Provincial Finance Department.

Committee members believed that in the 3 years from the experiment of having taxes replace profits in Sichuan to the first phase of the reform of substituting taxes for profits, great successes have been attained. On the basis of such results, they urged the government to resolutely implement the second phase of the reform of substituting taxes for profits and obtained even greater successes.

In order to further promote work in labor safety in Sichuan, the 9th session of the Standing Committee heard the "Report on Circumstances Concerning the Implementation of Two Labor Safety Statutes in Sichuan" by Ye Jixiang [0673 4949 7449], director of the Provincial Labor Personnel Department. Committee members pointed out that after the implementation of the two labor safety statutes in Sichuan, there were great improvements in labor protection work. However, there has basically been no let up in serious casualty accidents in Sichuan. It is necessary to continue to strive to improve leadership, resolutely focus on this work and strive to open up a new phase in labor protection work.

The 9th session of the Standing Committee heard the "Report on Work in Physical Culture in Sichuan" given by Guo Yuan [6753 3508], chairman of the Provincial Physical Culture Commission. Committee members believed that in the past 2 years work in physical culture in Sichuan has achieved great successes in that it has become widespread and improved. However, in this large province with a population of 100 million, we still lag behind advanced provinces and cities in terms of the development of physical culture. Committee members urged that we strive to improve work in physical culture in Sichuan and quickly solve problems presented by the Provincial Physical Culture Commission in their report of annually increasing physical culture expenses and basic construction investments and of completing as scheduled the construction of a site for the 7th Conference of the National Athletic Association to be held in Sichuan.

The 10th session of the Standing Committee heard the "Report on Work in the Development of Sister Cities in Sichuan" given by Zhang Huiming

[1728 1920 2494], head of the Provincial Foreign Affairs Office. Committee members thought that over the past few years there has been rapid development in work on sister cities and gratifying results have been obtained. However, work in foreign contacts and developing economic, technological and cultural cooperative exchanges is still lagging behind compared to some coastal provinces and cities. It is necessary to do more work on these sister cities, open up broader channels with foreign countries and fully utilize these channels to develop foreign contacts so as to better serve the establishment of the "four modernizations" in Sichuan.

Along with the development of socialist economic construction, the needs of various sectors for scientific and technical development have become increasingly urgent. The 10th session of the Standing Committee listened to the "Report on Scientific and Technological Work in Sichuan" given by Song Dafan [1345 1129 0416], chairman of the Provincial Science Commission. Committee members fully confirmed the work done over the past few years and the successes attained on the scientific and technological battlefield in Sichuan. At the same time, they presented positive opinions and suggestions concerning the reform of the scientific and technological system, improving scientific and technological exchanges and cooperation with foreign countries and particularly further implementing policies on respecting intellectuals and talented individuals.

The 10th and 11th sessions of the Standing Committee heard the "Report on Economic Judicial Work Throughout Sichuan" and the "Report on Personnel Judicial Work in Sichuan" given by Wei Bin [7614 1755], vice president of the Provincial High People's Court. Committee members all expressed satisfaction with these two reports. They stressed that further improving economic judicial work is a requirement for the development of economic construction and it is a pressing and glorious task bestowed upon the courts by the state in this new era. Provincial and local authorized departments should help to resolve the various practical difficulties in the current work of the people's courts at all levels as quickly as possible. As for personnel judicial work, committee members felt that since China has implemented policies to open up foreign trade and enliven the domestic economy, the number of personnel cases has not only increased and the scope expanded, there have also been changes in the content and composition of cases. Personnel judicial work is confronting numerous new situations and new problems. The tasks are very complex and difficult. The work of people's courts at all levels must adopt to the new circumstances and strive to open up a new phase in personnel judicial work.

In addition to holding meetings to hear and review government, court and procuratorate work and information reports, the Standing Committee also made plans for committee members and people's delegates to launch inspection activities, process the suggestions, criticisms and opinions of people's delegates, handle the letters and visits of the masses and supervise administrative judicial and inspection work. In the past 10 months all work committees of the Standing Committee, according to their scope of work, have launched investigations and studies of problems presented at the Standing Committee session and the conference of chairmen as well as problems that

the masses are currently concerned about. They held forums, listened to reports and requests from all sides and presented suggestions and opinions for improving work to the government and the "two courts." Some opinions were presented when the Standing Committee was reviewing relevant bills and some were directly turned over to concerned departments to be studied and dealt with. All areas and all departments gave much attention to the suggestions and opinions presented or turned over by the Standing Committee. They all conducted conscientious studies and dealt with the suggestions and opinions.

The 16 draft bills which were handed over to the Standing Committee to be studied and dealt with by the 2d session of the 6th Provincial Party Committee were handled according to circumstances after 10 months of work. Separate reports were made on the actual circumstances involved in handling the draft bills. Six of the draft bills which required enacting local laws and regulations contained important opinions. The conference of chairmen and concerned work committees conducted serious studies in this area. Some of the problems have already been mentioned above. We are just beginning to carry out preparations for drafting laws and regulations and once conditions are ripe, the Standing Committee will enact them according to legal procedures. The other 10 proposals concerning suggestions and requirements in various areas of work have been studied by the provincial people's government and the departments involved. They have presented opinions or plans for resolving problems and some are gradually being put into effect. The 12th session of the Standing Committee conducted a comprehensive investigation of the handling of draft bills and committee members presented their comments on the problem of not dealing with some drafts promptly or not implementing measures. The Standing Committee must strengthen supervision and inspection and urge concerned departments to further resolve these problems in their work from now on. During the 2d session of the 6th Provincial Party Committee, over 1,165 suggestions, criticisms and comments were presented by delegates. After the meeting Standing Committee staff offices handed them over to the government, the "two courts" and other concerned agencies to be studied and dealt with. By the end of January of this year, they had all been completely processed and responses were made directly to the delegates. The 11th session of the Standing Committee listened to reports of the provincial people's government on processing the suggestions, criticisms and comments of delegates. While the conference confirmed successes, they also presented comments and suggestions on problems that the people's government at all levels and work departments under their control should focus on and correct.

We still lack experience in doing good work in supervision and fully exercising the official powers bestowed upon the party committee and the party committee standing committee by the constitution and the law. Following the end of the previous assembly of delegates, although we did our work based on the resolutions of the assembly, nevertheless we generally still could not keep up with developments and the work we did do was insufficient. We demonstrated that supervision in dealing with some problems was not timely nor was it effective. In particular, delegates and the broad masses were very critical of new unhealthy trends which we have not yet been able to

supervise and examine in a timely manner. This is something that must be improved in the future.

#### IV. Strengthen Ties With Party Committee Standing Committees at All Levels, Launch Foreign Affairs Activities, Carry Out the Organizational and Institutional Establishment of Standing Committee Organs

In order to strengthen ties between the Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee and provincial people's delegates and county level party committee standing committees in various areas, the 9th session of the Standing Committee decided to set up regional Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee liaison offices in Mianyang, Nanchang, Yueshan, Ya'an, Yibin, Neijiang, Fuling, Wan County and Da County. The head of each regional liaison office and responsible comrades in all municipal and autonomous prefecture party committee standing committees all attended and participated in the standing committee conference. In this way the ties between the Standing Committee and the party committee standing committees at all levels were strengthened so that when discussing or deciding on major items and enacting local laws and regulations, the provincial party committee standing committee heard comments from all sides. As a result, the decisions and resolutions of the provincial party committee standing committee fully reflect the will and wishes of the people.

In the past 10 months the standing committee has made use of the opportunity of having responsible comrades from municipal, autonomous prefecture and some county level party committee standing committees and heads of all regional liaison offices attend and participate in the standing committee conference. They held forums on several occasions and together studied problems in work in local party committees. In December of last year we convened an experience exchange meeting with standing committees of all municipal, autonomous prefecture and some county level party committees. We focused on exchanging experiences in studying and implementing Committee Chairman Peng Zhen's two major talks and relevant documents of the Central Committee and the Provincial CPC Committee. We studied further improving understanding of the work of party committees and the problems related to doing good work in party committee's. Once the resolution of the conference of chairman passed, in March of this year the Standing Committee's Committee on Finance and Economics held a meeting on party committee financial and economic work in Chengdu and Chongqing in which all standing committees of municipal, autonomous prefecture and some county level party committee's and responsible comrades in regional liaison offices participated. They reported on the spirit of the meeting of five central and southern provinces and districts on party committee financial and economic work held by the NPC Committee on Finance and Economics. They exchanged experiences in financial and economic work in municipal, autonomous prefecture and county party committees and they looked into suggestions for doing good work in finance and economics in party committee's. At the enlarged session of the Standing Committee's Nationalities Committee in February of this year, they exchanged experiences on the problem of the three autonomous prefectures concerning minority legislation, improving minority unity and developing economic and cultural construction in minority regions. They also studied

other problems in doing good work on national minorities in party committee's. The work of the party committee standing committee is now in a process of great change. There are many questions that must constantly be looked into in actual work and summed up. Experiences must be accumulated. In recent years work and development in party committee standing committees at all levels has improved and numerous experiences have accumulated from work. Holding meetings and forums to exchange work experiences and other means of studying problems is beneficial to improving ties between party committee standing committees at all levels, learning from each other and helping each other, promoting improvements and doing even better work in local party committee standing committees. Since last year the standing committee has held a two session study group for responsible cadres in county level party committee standing committees. They have primarily studied the constitution, basic laws and basic legal knowledge. They have also studied and discussed how to further improve the work and development of local party committee standing committees.

The provincial party committee standing committee must have close ties with provincial people's delegates and provide the necessary conditions for provincial people's delegates to carry out the constitution and perform the duties stipulated in the "local organizational law." In the past 10 months, the standing committee has done some work in this area. For example, they have sent relevant materials to delegates, made known the activities of the standing committee, processed incoming letters from delegates and organized delegates to conduct inspections. When members of the standing committee have gone to various areas to carry out inspections they have interviewed delegates and convened small meetings to solicit their opinions, etc. Many delegates have also attended and participated in municipal, prefecture and county party committee's or meetings of party committee standing committees. They have participated in the inspections organized by all party committee standing committees and strengthened ties with former electoral units. In order to better develop the role of people's delegates when the congress of delegates is not in session, the delegates' work units should actively uphold the duty of delegates to carry out laws and regulations and do what they can to provide the necessary conditions. It is hoped that all municipal, prefecture and county party committee standing committees and all regional liaison offices will further strengthen ties with local provincial people's delegates. It is also hoped that our own scope of work will include having provincial people's delegates participate in local inspections when appropriate and in certain meetings convened by standing committees and frequently hearing their opinions and reports. This should gradually become institutionalized policy.

Recently the foreign affairs activities of the Standing Committee have expanded. In November of last year Chairman Du Xinyuan, at the invitation of Guangdao County Assemby in Japan, lead the provincial party committee standing committee friendship delegation on a visit to Guangdao County. The Standing Committee has also entertained U.S. Senator Christopher Dodd; a Sino-Austrian Friendship Association China tour group led by Kenixi [phonetic], vice chairman of the Austria People's Party Parliamentary Group and vice chairman of the Sino-Austrian Friendship Association Executive



Council; and a China tour group led by Kenneth Wolun [phonetic] chairman of the Trade and Labor Committee in the Lower Chamber of the British House of Commons. Friendly contacts between the Standing Committee and foreign legislative bodies have increased and this is very advantageous to improving mutual understanding and developing ties of friendship and cooperation between Sichuan and foreign countries. In the future the foreign affairs activities of the provincial party committee standing committee must increase further. We must meet this demand and improve work in foreign affairs.

In the past 10 months the standing committee has also combined agencies and reorganized the party, improved the organizational and institutional establishment of agencies, restructured and strengthened administrative offices and drafted a number of work provisions and regulations. This has been of benefit to gradually establishing a system of personal responsibility in work, improving work efficacy and overcoming bureaucracy. During this period all work committees, according to the scope of duties as determined by the 1st session of the 6th Provincial Party Committee, improved investigations and studies, actively developed work, reviewed and decided on major items for the Standing Committee, enacted local laws and regulations and supervised work in the government and in the "two courts." They have played a significant role. The past 2 years of practice show that the resolution of the 1st Session of the 6th Provincial Party Committee concerning the work committees set up by the Standing Committee was correct. Further strengthening and improving the work of all committees is very important in opening up a new phase in the work of the party committee. It is recommended that the assembly grant power to the standing committee to make appropriate additions and revisions of certain specific items in the resolution of the 1st Session of the 6th Party Committee on the establishment of work committees by the standing committee based on actual experiences and the development of work so as to better develop the function of work committees.

Fellow Delegates:

Although some headway has been made in the work of the Standing Committee since the 2d Session of the 6th Provincial Party Committee, nevertheless, there are many inadequacies which must constantly be perfected. Under the present new situation of further implementing policies to enliven the domestic economy and open up foreign trade, the Standing Committee must unceasingly look into and study new conditions and new problems while earnestly summing up experiences and improving themselves. They must try to better carry out the duties bestowed upon them by the constitution, to develop the role of local state authorities and strive to develop a sound socialist democratic legal system and strive to promote the modernized construction of socialism in Sichuan.

Delegates are invited to review, criticize and correct the above report.

9864

CSO: 4005/1073

SOUTHWEST REGION

MORE YOUNG CADRES PROMOTED TO LEADERSHIP POSTS

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "Group of 30- to 40-Year Old Cadres Promoted To Leading Posts in Provincial Level Offices"]

[Text] Provincial level organizations have quickened the pace in the readjustment of leading groups for party consolidation and already the leading groups of 41 commissions, departments and bureaus affiliated to the ministry have implemented the replenishment and readjustment. A group of 30- to 40-year old outstanding young cadres have assumed leading posts. This is a great step forward in the construction of the cadre "four transformations."

Following the readjustment, the leading groups of 41 departments and bureaus have four characteristics. First, young cadres are increasing and the average age is lowering. Originally, among the 166 leading cadres in these departments and bureaus, there were only 28 people under 50 years of age, and 12 young cadres under 45. Now, among the 184 leading cadres of these departments and bureaus, there are 79 persons under 50 years of age and 52 young cadres under 45, and among the 12 people under 40, the youngest two are 27 and 30 years old. Originally, the average age of the leading groups of these departments and bureaus was 54.2 years and now it is 49.7, a decline of 4.5 years. Second, the level of education is fairly high. Originally, among the leading cadres of these 41 departments and bureaus, there were only 52 people with more than a university and college education. Now, there are 94 people, and two-thirds of the leading groups of 14 units have more than a university and college level of education. Originally, among the seven units of the leading groups of the grain bureau, civil administration department, procuratorate and others, there was not one person with a university or college level of education and now more than half have a university and college level of education. Third, cadres with specialized knowledge and management skills have greatly increased and the fields of specialization among the leading groups are relatively balanced. Among the former leading groups of these departments and bureaus, there were only 19 cadres with above the middle level professional and technical titles and now there are 46 people. Fourth, many of this newly selected group of young cadres have made outstanding achievements on all fronts and in various departments. They have both theoretical knowledge and practical work ability, and 17 of them have won the title of provincial and city level model worker, and advanced workers on the scientific and technological front.

The major course of action and experiences in readjustment work concerning the leading groups at the provincial level are as follows: First, they adopt the methods of democratic recommendations. They do not set limits, or the tone. Neither do they engage in nomination of the leaders. The leading groups are recommended by the masses and evaluated by the party organization. The Provincial Grain Bureau formerly thought that people of ability were lacking and that it was difficult to select young cadres, but now, the entire staff and workers of the bureau recommend worthy people, and after several screenings, they have promoted two young cadres to join the leading groups. Second, the selection of the young and middle-aged is adhered to, and the selection of 30- to 40-year old young cadres is stressed. Some old comrades of the general office dealing with external affairs originally advocated the selection to be from among section level cadres a little over 50 years of age, but later, on the basis of the spirit of the speech given by the leading comrades of the Central Committee and after repeated deliberations, they have selected and promoted two young cadres 31 and 38 years old from among the outstanding people to hold the post of deputy director of the general office. Third, they do not stick to one pattern for selecting qualified people. All channels for people of talent are opened up. The barriers between departments, professions and administrative levels are broken down. Importance is attached to both diplomas and practical standards. They do not demand perfection from those who are of true ability but with shortcomings or controversial. Instead, they overlook their weaknesses while using their strengths. Outstanding qualified personnel have been selected from the basic levels to rejuvenate the provincial level departments, and exceptions have been made to promote talented people who have made special contributions. To cite the world renowned Zhang Rongfang [1728 5554 5364] as an example. She won honor for China in volley ball circles and afterwards assumed the post of Deputy Director of Provincial Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

12883

CSO: 4005/631

NORTH REGION

IMPLEMENTATION OF CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE DOCUMENT NO 7 URGED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 2, 25 Apr 85  
pp 11-13

[Article by the Beijing Military Region Family Planning Office:  
"Conscientiously Implement CPC Central Committee Document No 7, Raise Family  
Planning Work to New Levels"]

[Text] Using the spirit of party consolidation, the Beijing Military Region conscientiously implemented CPC Central Committee Document No 7 (1984) during 1984, further clarified the guiding ideology of family planning work, and concentrated closely on assuring that family planning work submits to, serves and benefits the core of construction of the four modernizations. We made continual reforms and creations and broadened the routes to family planning work. Primary indices and work quality in all areas reached the best levels of the past several years. The vast numbers of family planning cadres said happily, "party consolidation provides new vitality and takes our work to an even higher level."

Our main methods and realizations were:

1. Preventing certain irrational methods during policy implementation, resolutely seeking truth from facts, and not acting indiscriminately.

In looking back on practice in family planning work over the past few years, we realized profoundly that, like its policies for making the peasants wealthy, the party's family planning policies are adapted to the basic interests of the broad masses. The key to whether or not we will be able truly to transform the party's family planning policies into conscious action by the broad masses depends on whether or not policy implementation is based on reality, seeks truth from facts, provides differential treatment and does not act indiscriminately. We paid attention to prevention of two types of erroneous ideas among everyone:

The first is to prevent the mistake of thinking that "the more strict the decision, the better and the higher the indices, the better" and to strive to maintain equal responsibility toward the state and the broad masses. We dealt directly with the view among some comrades that "stricter decisions and higher indices make for better family planning work." We guided cadres at all levels and specialized cadres to understand the relationship between

controlling population growth and accelerating construction of the four modernizations and the importance of correct implementation of family planning policies. This gave everyone a deep realization that the purpose of controlling population growth is to promote the four modernizations program. We know that if we fail to consider the masses' real difficulties and special circumstances, and if we only discuss principles in the absence of dynamism, and if we only are concerned with strict demands and do not provide guidance by categories, and if we are responsible only to the state and not to the people, then we will damage the initiative of some of the masses. This will affect the relationship between the party and the masses and in turn will affect the overall situation in the four modernizations drive. Moreover, we will be unable to control the population and promote the original goal of the four modernizations. In order to achieve full and correct implementation of family planning policies, we adhered to the principle of "the three things to do." Guidance by categories was not done indiscriminately. There were no local policies in implementation of [higher] decisions. We adhered to the principle of not making use of personal relationships outside official channels. Moreover, we actively did propaganda advocating late marriage and also handled matters according to the Marriage Law. We were quite concerned for certain comrades who were a bit older, who had problems finding mates, or whose families had real problems but who had not yet reached the age of late marriage, and we dealt with their problems. In family planning decisions, we resolutely advocated that each couple have only one child. At the same time, we also considered the real difficulties of comrades whose families lived in rural areas and allowed them to have a second child if their situation met local government decisions and had been approved by county-level family planning departments if they became pregnant a second time. Comprehensive measures adapted to local conditions also were employed during implementation of birth control. Sterilization was encouraged for all couples who had given birth to a second child or more. Sterilization was not forced upon those who were nearing the end of their reproductive years, however. Those who had adopted other contraceptive measures were not sterilized. This was welcomed from above and below.

The second was to prevent the mistake of feeling that "the heavier the punishment, the better" and to deal carefully with comrades who had violated family planning decisions. This required all levels to be concerned with more than "good people" and "punishment" when dealing with the question of violations of family planning policies. Ideological education differentiated according to the situation should be given to all those who violate family planning decisions. They should be dealt with carefully and appropriately so that they accept the lesson themselves and so that other comrades will learn from them.

2. Reforming propaganda and education methods, making everyone understand that family planning work is a basic national policy.

Family planning must discuss the basics and be adapted to the overall interests of China's nationalities. Moreover, it must be suited to the long-term interests of the popular masses. The certain degree of superficiality and grandiose talk in propaganda and education in the past, however, meant that even though every household knew about family planning policies, some of the masses were not true "wholehearted users." To change this situation, we concentrated on

reforms in propaganda and education and strove to improve the effectiveness of family planning propaganda and education and their ability to deal with real problems. Excellent results were obtained. We made reforms in three areas to deal directly with the real situation in family planning propaganda work:

The first was to reform the educational method of "boiling everything in one pot." We did education by categories according to the different targets. On the basis of universal survey research, cadres and soldiers were divided into the four categories of unmarried, already married but no children, married with one child, and married with two or more children. Educational materials were compiled according to these four different situations. For unmarried youth, the main focus was education on late marriage. We began with their ideals for the future, love and marriage and other questions and gave them convincing education and guidance. The focus for married people with no children was on eugenics and improving population quality. We helped them cast off old viewpoints and establish new ideas. For those personnel who already have one child, the focus was to educate them in using real behavior to respond to the party and state's call for each couple to have only one child. We implemented various types of birth control measures, did propaganda for them concerning contraception and carried out technical guidance according to local conditions. For those personnel who already had two or more children, we encouraged them to consciously adopt permanent birth control measures. For those personnel whose ideas did not conform, where family obstruction was rather great, or where problems easily could appear, we paid attention to grasping their real difficulties and true ideas, and placed particular emphasis on doing good ideological work. This changed the former situation of making no exceptions for categories and "eating out of the big common pot" and further strengthened the ability of propaganda and education to deal directly with problems.

The second was to avoid superficial propaganda of "just saying a few words." We did not deal in absolutes or overdo things. Under guidance by propaganda and education and by guidance according to categories, we paid close attention to discussions of principles with the cadres and soldiers in terms of ideological realities and seeking truth from facts. When doing propaganda on late marriage and late births, for example, we also did propaganda on the benefits of late marriage and late births while pointing out also that this does not mean that even later is better. When doing propaganda to encourage each couple that it was best to have only one child, we did not simply do propaganda on the fact that having one child was best, but instead began with China's population situation and growth tendencies, and with construction of the four modernizations. Each comrade had to consider the overall situation so that the interests of the individual serve the interests of the state and the nationality, to make a contribution to the four modernizations. In this way, they came to understand the situation and the principles. There was no grandiose talk, only true talk. There were no empty phrases, only real talk. Everywhere the masses came to realize the rationality of the principles and accepted them into their hearts.

The third is to prevent "sloganic" propaganda methods and to apply various methods to make education in family planning more dynamic. We paid attention to uniting the ideological, intellectual and vital qualities of education into

a single entity and strived to have purpose, knowledge and interest in propaganda and education work concerned with family planning. The educational materials we compiled and issued discussed knowledge of the national situation, history and society, and they also discussed knowledge of the life sciences so that everyone was uplifted by patriotism and gained knowledge of the natural and social sciences. We also paid attention to making full use of radio, slides, tapes, televisions, wall newspapers, blackboards, exhibitions and other things for effective combination with the masses' interest in new things. This made education extremely vibrant.

### 3. Improving management work, making family planning work common, regulated and scientific

In the final analysis, a large amount of family planning work involves questions of management. It touches upon many spheres of social science, natural science and managerial science. We must, therefore, study and understand science and learn how to apply systems theory, control theory, information theory and other modern management theories and methods if we are to have effective management of family planning work and to guide scientific management of family planning work. Management of family planning in the past basically stopped at "experiential management." It often relied on subjective desires and experience to handle matters. The result was that a great deal of energy was expended, but cracks still appeared. Since last year, we have paid attention to linking up with real study of modern managerial knowledge. This has led to continuous improvements in the level of management and fairly good results have been obtained. We have applied systems principles for strict organization and responsibility systems in family planning systems. We have formed an integrated family planning work network, changed the situation where a small number of people managed most others and achieved a vital situation where "every facet has a responsible person, where every aspect has a person concerned and where every corner has a person to implement." The second is to apply the principle of elasticity to understand management goals, which is the integrated nature of late marriage and late births, fewer births and higher quality births, birth control and other goals. We have grasped each link and paid attention to the multilayer nature of management goals. We have placed special focus on the important question of fewer births and higher quality births. The third is to apply the principle of motion to pay attention to motivating the enthusiasm of couples of child-bearing age in the material, spiritual and informational spheres. The fourth is to apply the principles of information and feedback, to open up information channels and provide timely dissemination of information and sensitive, accurate and effective feedback to strengthen the foresightedness of our work and its ability to deal with problems. On the basis of trial and preliminary extension and after repeated revision, we formulated "Management Principles for Family Planning Work" and implemented them on a trial basis throughout the military region. This placed family planning management on the track of normality, regulation and science in a preliminary way.

### 4. Improving working attitudes and working styles, providing civilized services

Family planning work is a civilized affair. One who is engaged in civilized work should practice civilized services. In order to achieve a fundamental change in working styles, we formulated principles for civilized service in family planning work and required all specialized and part-time cadres involved in family planning to treat the targets of their work as service targets. We have cooperated with related departments to concentrate on services in six areas:

- 1) Propaganda services. While improving the ideological character of propaganda and education, we also paid attention to providing knowledge and information according to different targets. Moreover, cadres at all levels and specialized and part-time cadres strove to be warm and patient in family planning propaganda services and to move people's hearts in a genuine manner.
- 2) Marriage services. To deal with the question of some older soldiers, of families with many difficulties and of those who have trouble finding partners, many units set up marriage service centers to remove the worries of these cadres and act as go-betweens.
- 3) Technical services. Timely provision of birth control technologies and medical materials to couples of child-bearing age and performing birth control operations strictly in accordance with regulations have made the masses feel safe. We conscientiously went to visit and check on couples who adopted birth control measures with long-term effects, taking responsibility to the end. Medical personnel have been organized in all units to go into the residences of dependents and into the hostels for family members of temporary military personnel to do propaganda on contraception. They used typical examples to make couples of child-bearing age understand the physical effects of abortions, which improved their conscious acceptance of birth control measures.
- 4) Health care services. Good health care for women and children is an important link in doing good family planning work. All the hospitals in the military region and all the obstetric, gynecological and pediatric personnel in the army were organized into a health care network for women and children. Health, treatment and prevention surveys were carried out at fixed intervals. This strengthened guidance over disease prevention, health care and quality births and growth for women and children. Some hospitals also strengthened prenatal health care.
- 5) Intellectual development services. In order to assure healthy growth of children, we made great efforts to develop propaganda on children's early education and organized intellectual performance contests for single children of pre-school age. Each unit provided the manpower and the material and financial resources to train personnel in the education of young children and did good work in running nursery schools and youth activity stations. They also did good work in pre-school education and extracurricular education for students.
- 6) Welfare services. Each unit concentrated earnestly on implementing all types of preferential treatment policies. They took an active concern for



single-child families. During the holidays, they did not forget to ask if they were cold or warm. When family members came to visit, they did not forget to go see them. When someone in the family was sick, they did not forget to take them to the hospital or get medicine. When there were problems in their life, they did not forget to show concern. They studied welfare and did not forget to provide preferential considerations.

12539

CSO: 4005/1081

NORTH REGION

OLD COMRADES URGED TO HELP EDUCATE YOUNG PEOPLE

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Zhang Changyong [1728 7022 0516]: "Conducting Education for Youngsters Is Important Historical Task of Old Comrades"]

[Text] "What will the old comrades do after retirement? The most meaningful thing is to participate in social activities and to do a good job in the work of conducting education for the youngsters. This is an important historical task of our old comrades." This is a demand set down for the retired old cadres by Song Renqiong [1345 0117 4522], member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee, at the Forum on Caring for and Educating the Next Generation by the Old Cadres which was convened yesterday by the municipal party committee.

Comrade Song Renqiong said that the youngsters are the future of our country. The 21st century belongs to the youngsters of today. The key to the question of whether we can do a good job in building our country or whether we can continue to implement our party's line and basic principles lies in whether we can do a good job in caring for and educating the younger generation. He pointed out that the retired old comrades who have participated in the revolution for scores of years are imbued with rich experience and are able to advise the young people by using their own experiences as examples. They can thus do a good job in educating the youngsters. In order to care for and educate the younger generation, we must first conduct education in patriotism for them in order to enable them to understand that they must have a deep love for their country. At the same time, we must conduct education in collectivism, socialism and communism. Education in patriotism is the most basic form of education. Without patriotism, you cannot begin to talk about collectivism, socialism and communism. There are a large number of retired old comrades in Beijing Municipality. If each of them can work for more than 10 youngsters, there will be a large number of people who will be educated. When the old comrades can make use of their remaining energy, they must be able to do a good job in this work and this is more important than anything else. Of course, education must be conducted in various forms and we must follow the examples of Li Yanjie [2621 3601 2638] and Sun Jingxiu [1327 2417 0208] so that what has been taught can easily be accepted by the youngsters.

At present, there are a large number of old comrades who have stepped back from the forefront. They have enthusiastically done much work to educate the youngsters. Among them, some act as after-school activity counselors, some run spare-time schools to help youngsters improve their cultural and scientific knowledge, some set up family guidance centers to supervise students of the lower grades to fulfill school assignments, some pay special attention to doing a good job in helping youngsters who have taken a wrong step in life to transform their ideologies and so forth. At the forum of yesterday, retired old comrades including Liu Yunhua [0491 5686 5478], Yang Youwen [2799 0645 2429], Liu Shi [0491 6108], Chen Delan [7115 1795 5695], Dong Juan [5516 1565 1344] and Sun Jingxiu, the well-known educationalist who is specializing in education for the youngsters and children, talked about their personal experiences in caring for and educating the youngsters.

Responsible comrades of the municipal party committee pointed out that when they spoke at the forum, caring for and educating the next generation were major events which had a bearing on carrying forward the cause of our party pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future and on maintaining a lasting peace and order in our country. These are important tasks which the whole party and the whole society must firmly grasp and a question which our old comrades are very much concerned about. In order to let the youngsters shoulder the great historical mission of revitalizing China and accomplishing the construction of the four modernizations, it is necessary to follow the words of Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the Science and Technology Conference when he said that they must be educated as persons of the new generation who are full of ideals, morally sound, well educated and aware of observing discipline. He ardently expected that, under the circumstances of maintaining good health and spending their remaining years in happiness, the old comrades can make new contributions in caring for and educating the next generation.

Zheng Baike [6774 0130 0344] advisor of the Organization Department of the party Central Committee, relevant leading comrades of the municipality and more than 100 representatives of the old comrades and youngsters attended the forum.

9560

CSO: 4005/1043

## NORTH REGION

### PEOPLE-RUN SCHOOLS IN BEIJING DESCRIBED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Zhu Huaxin [4376 5478 2450]: "How Can People-run Schools Weather the Competition--Interview With the Principals of Three People-run Schools in Beijing"]

[Text] Last year people-run schools in Beijing increased to the record number of 261. After the Spring Festival, a number of schools were unable to find enough students to enroll. In the East City district alone, more than 20 schools were forced to close down. No wonder, because in the last few years colleges and universities, democratic parties, news entities and learned societies have one after another started vocational schools, evening schools, centers for correspondence courses and even universities. With the emergence of so much strong competition, it is only natural that only the fittest will be able to survive. In this sharp competition of instructional enterprises, how can the people-run schools maintain a firm foothold? With this question in mind, I interviewed the principals of three people-run schools.

#### Reputation Is the Root of Survival

"Starting classes punctually, closing punctually, reasonable charges, earning the trust of the students, these are the basic factors that enable the people-run schools to persist." Principal Wang Naiqing [3769 0035 3237] of the Japanese Language Training School established the following rules for his school: classes will start within 10 days from the start of enrollment. Even if enrollment is insufficient and costs will evidently not be covered, no refunds are made and classes will not be canceled or delayed. At times, only 11 or 12 students will remain by the fourth quarter of a class and continuation may incur losses, but the school, "with clenched teeth," will continue the classes, subsidizing those that incur losses from income from larger classes.

In 1982, the school ran out of textbooks for the advanced class in Japanese. Although the school at that time had only 1,800 yuan cash on hand, Wang Naiqing took the drastic decision to spend 1,200 yuan of it for the reprinting of 400 textbooks, which were rushed to the students just before the start of classes. Unexpectedly, the enrollment for the advanced class was rather disappointing, the bookstore also later received new supplies, so that the reprinted textbooks remain unsold to this day.

As it is the case with most people-run schools, the Japanese Language Training School did not own its own building and had no full-time instructors; it had to rent rooms and employ part-time teachers for its courses. In the last few years, rent for the premises and remuneration for the teachers increased, but fees are collected according to the relevant provisions determined by the Ministry of Education.

Teacher Wang Naiqing frankly revealed: "The reason why our school could persevere to this day is that we are running it like an enterprise and take full responsibility for our students. If we were to start out only from a profit viewpoint and turn about in economic circles, we could not guarantee quality instruction and would not be able to exist for any length of time."

#### Quality Ensures Survival

Picking up an "Elementary Japanese," compiled by the Japan Broadcasting Co, Wang Naiqing told me: This is a new textbook which we prepared for the next class of colloquial Japanese. All through the last few years we used the "Japanese Language Linguaphone," but its contents is out-of-date and we have to stop using it. The school has always been careful in selecting teaching material to guarantee ideal instructional effectiveness. The teaching material for the beginning and intermediate classes of Japanese has been updated three times already. Care is also taken in the employment of instructors, who are required to be of a certain scholarly level and to have had teaching experience, but in addition must also have a sense of responsibility and must show both ability and integrity. Once the school had a part-time teacher who was well qualified professionally, but showed a lack of responsibility. He came late and went home early and smoked in class. When the school found this out, he was immediately dismissed.

This was not a single case. I heard at the Zhenhua Foreign Language Continuation School about another case of dismissal of a part-time foreign language teacher. The said school engaged instructors on 1 month probation. If the persons are found deficient in instructional ability, they are without exception politely refused further employment, regardless of what famous school's old teachers they may have been. Principal Wang Jingguo [3769 7234 0948] explained: "The students can select their school and will enroll in a good one, but they cannot select the teacher. The teachers must be selected by us and we must select good ones for good service."

The managerial personnel of the Zhenhua Foreign Language Continuation School have all studied at higher teachers training colleges and have had many years of teaching experience. Prior to enrollment, the students are permitted to audit classes. At the time of enrollment, they are personally interviewed and sounded out. They are helped to determine the pace of their studies, so that their own level will conform to the class they want to enter. Prior to start of instructions, the school helps the teachers determine their teaching programs and is periodically checking instructional progress and quality, also listens to expressions of opinions by the teaching personnel and exchanges opinions with the teachers.

The two schools attract students by the high quality of instructions and have also gained the trust of society. Some of the students of the two schools have been selected for advanced studies abroad, some have found employment in work involving foreign languages and some have passed entrance examinations to professional foreign language training schools. The large hotels of the capital have also approached the schools to recommend service personnel.

#### Collecting Leftovers and Making Up Deficiencies; Making the Most of Every Opportunity That Offers Itself

Someone coined the following vivid figure of speech: "The schools run by public organizations are like mechanical harvesters, but our people-run schools are like pickers of ears of wheat; we can only collect the leftovers and make up deficiencies. As long as there are many mechanical harvesters at work, there will be no shortage of work for the pickers of ears of wheat. The crucial point is to recognize clearly the social needs and the specializations we alone have and which are absent everywhere else; these are the opportunities that we are taking advantage of."

Having become aware of the strenuous efforts made by many middle school students to learn foreign languages, the Zhenhua Foreign Language Training School last summer instituted additional English language continuation classes for middle school students and pre-middle school English language preparatory classes. When the classes were advertised, it just happened to rain, but middle school students and parents formed long lines under umbrellas to register, and 35 English language continuation classes and 8 English language preparatory classes were filled up in no time. Those who were no more able to enroll were lingering on in the school yard for a long time before they left very unhappily.

The Xizhi Girls Embroidery School is the only embroidery school in Beijing. Although its classrooms and actual working rooms were less than 30 sq m, there was an unending stream of unemployed youths, employed workers and housewives coming to enroll, even from as far away as Gansu and Anhui. Since the school reopened in 1980, the school has had more than 20 terms and graduated more than 2,000 students. After finishing their courses of instruction, more than 400 unemployed youths found employment in neighborhood tailoring workshops. Deputy principal Yuan Zhenduo [5913 2182 6995] told us: "Many people-run schools are teaching continuous education in general subjects or foreign languages, where it is easy to bump into each other. Our school is something 'unique, without branch establishments anywhere,' and we have no problem as to students coming to enroll. Currently, instructions in vocational skills are much sought after, so we are not worried at all."

9808

CSO: 4005/1137

NORTH REGION

METHODS OF FIGHTING CRIME DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 31 May 85 p 2

[Article by Liu Deren [0491 1795 0088]]

[Text] The public security agencies have the noble mission of attacking enemies, punishing criminals and protecting the lives, property and security of the people. Every hour of every day they battle criminals. What methods can we rely upon to fight crime? The understanding of this problem varies greatly from one police force to another.

A minority of the security police, especially those who have not been on the job for long, do not have a clear understanding of the nature and responsibilities of their office and do not thoroughly understand the glorious tradition and working style of the people's security police. They do not understand the law, do not study the business of the security police and wrongly believe that "truth emerges from those beneath the stick" and that for people being investigated "no confessions come without a beating." In handling cases they usually charge right in, subjectively make assumptions and rely upon interrogations and confessions to the exclusion of everything else. When they meet someone who won't talk if they don't hit, they curse, going as far as using instruments such as electric police sticks to extort a confession by torture.

Actually, extorting a confession by torture is not an "efficient" means of fighting crime but rather a sign of the extreme incompetence of the officer handling the case. It is very aberrant behavior which breaks the law, flaunts regulations and does great damage. The party Central Committee and the concerned leading comrades have often warned us that we must stress evidence, investigation and research while strictly forbidding forced oral and written confessions. Comrade Mao Zedong in his article "On Policy" wrote in 1940: "We must positively eliminate corporal punishment, stress evidence and not unthinkingly believe oral confessions." Several decades of police work have proven that when confessions are extracted by torture, criminals make wild confessions, besmirching good people and preventing investigators from finding reliable evidence. The investigators can neither prove nor disprove anything. Criminals lead them along by the nose, adding unnecessary troubles and difficulties to the handling of the case. There have even been cases in which people beaten into confessing have hurt good people while the real criminal got away. These incidents have seriously damaged the image of the people's police.

Yet what are the methods upon which we can rely in fighting crime? I believe we should (1) rely on a thorough knowledge of law and policy, (2) rely on the style of thorough investigation and research and (3) rely on a thorough knowledge of the task of making investigations and preliminary investigations. How can we master these tasks? First of all, we must painstakingly study the party's general and specific policies and the laws and regulations of the state. We must learn them well and be able to apply them. Second, we must thoroughly understand the duties of our office, especially the tasks of investigation and interrogation. We must learn to investigate and do research. When visiting people who have knowledge of or are involved in a case, we must be detail-oriented and conscientious. We must be good at learning from the evidence, discovering clues and doing a thorough job of investigating the first time around. We must study some criminology so that we can thoroughly learn the psychology of the person under investigation and use contradictions to make breakthroughs. Third, we should study some philosophy, political economy, logic and other kinds of basic theoretical knowledge in order to improve continuously our knowledge of problems as well as our analytical ability. We should refrain from making judgments subjectively, opportunistically or in a piecemeal manner. We must also be good at learning from our experience in handling cases, continually summarizing our experiences and improving ourselves.

12369

CSO: 4005/1066



NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG'S RESULTS IN IMPLEMENTING POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Wang Fei [3769 2431], member of the Standing Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and Director of the Organization Department: "Promote the Implementation of the Policy On Intellectuals Through Dealing With Typical Cases"]

[Text] After the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we promptly summed up the experience of the past and learned some lessons, mainly that the implementation of the policy on intellectuals can be promoted through dealing with typical cases. Practice proves that this method gives good results. For example, Comrade Li Li'an [2621 0500 1344], the provincial party committee secretary, personally dealt with the typical case of that modern-day female Bo Le, Chen Xiuyun [7115 4423 0061], putting the intellectual An Zhendong [1344 2182 2639] in an important position and he called on party organizations at every level throughout the province to integrate study of the achievements of Chen Xiuyun and An Zhendong, open up general discussion and make an effort to heighten respect for knowledge and the importance and urgency of respect for talent among leading cadres at all levels, to create a group of leaders who are enthusiastic about work on intellectuals.

In implementing policy on intellectuals in areas such as politics and living situations, we have extended throughout the province the "triplicate form" method established by the Suihua Prefectural party committee in implementing the policy on intellectuals, which has had good results (this method consists of filing a record of the problem, coming up with measures to resolve it, letting the intellectual himself, his unit and the departments in charge within the higher authorities each do their share, deciding on a responsible person and a time to resolve the problem and then resolving the problem.) In 1984 alone, over 47,700 problems were resolved for intellectuals, thereby implementing the policy concretely.

In our work on properly arranging for intellectuals so that they can use their abilities to the fullest extent, we have set up the typical case of leading bodies in places such as Mudanjiang Prefecture and Jixi City, during readjustment, enthusiastically choosing intellectuals who fit the "four modernizations" criteria for leading positions at all levels and the typical case of Baiquan County asking intellectuals to take the position of "brain truster" in agricultural production. These different typical cases promote the implementation of the policy on intellectuals in various areas.

By dealing with typical cases, the party's policy on intellectuals is being implemented step by step in Heilongjiang. Since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, over 56,000 intellectuals have joined the party throughout the province, over 48,600 intellectuals have taken leadership posts at the section level or above, over 15,900 intellectuals have been moved to jobs suited to their special training, work has been arranged for over 73,000 children of intellectuals, problems of family members living in two separate places have been resolved for over 13,000 intellectuals and housing difficulties have been solved for over 100,000 intellectuals. Still, it cannot be said that the problems are completely resolved. This year we will strive to deal with more practical matters for intellectuals and work hard to implement the policy on intellectuals comprehensively.

12534

CSO: 4005/945

NORTHWEST REGION

NEW SHAANXI CPPCC CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] On the morning of 29 April, at the third meeting of the Fifth Shaanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, the leading body of the provincial CPPCC made several readjustments and elected Tan Weixu [6151 4850 3563], the 73-year-old chairman of the Shaanxi provincial China Democratic League Committee, chairman of the provincial CPPCC.

We are fairly familiar with Mr Tan, who is not only very accessible, but also well-informed, modest and prudent. Before liberation, he worked in the Kuomintang government and army and for many years followed the high-ranking patriotic Kuomintang military officer Mr Zhang Zhizhong [1728 3112 0022]. He was influenced ideologically by the Communist party and admired its leaders. Later, he participated in the insurrection of the Kuomintang army and after liberation he held posts at various times such as deputy chief of the XINJIANG RIBAO office, deputy secretary-general of the Northwest Army political commission, committee member and deputy secretary-general of the Northwest Politics and Law Commission, deputy secretary-general of the Northwest Administration Commission, Deputy Director of the Shaanxi Provincial Industry Department, a responsible person in the provincial Chemical Industry Bureau, Director of the provincial Light Industry Bureau, Vice Governor of Shaanxi Province and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. In each of these positions in the more than 30 years since liberation, he has always worked under the leadership of the CPC and cooperated with comrades in the party, showed utter devotion and worked conscientiously for China's socialist cause.

After Mr Tan was elected chairman of the provincial CPPCC, we made a special visit to ask him to talk about his experiences. He told us with obvious excitement that the readjustment of this provincial CPPCC body and the election of a non-party personage as chairman was not only surprising to him, but to many others as well. It was unprecedented in the history of the Shaanxi CPPCC and extremely rare nationally. This is not just a personal matter for me, but it expresses great confidence in a non-party personage on the part of the party, the people and the members of the CPPCC. When I meet with colleagues and friends and we talk about this thing, they are all quite excited and they feel this is really a manifestation of a new period of consolidation and development in the united front.

Mr Tan spoke with fervor and assurance, as if he would never stop, and he talked about his understanding of the united front principles and policies of the CPC, from his personal experience. He said, for over 30 years, the party has always been concerned about me politically, had confidence in my work and cared about my living situation. Mr Tan recalled an event from over 30 years ago. In 1953, when he was deputy secretary-general of the Northwest Army political commission, in order to convey their greetings to the minority peoples in the northwest border regions, the Northwest Army political commission organized over 200 people into a "Gan(su), Qing(hai), Xin(jiang) Border Region Nationality Greeting Group," of which Mr Tan was the group leader. With the vigorous support of the party committees and governments of these three provinces and regions, the greeting group trekked over mountains and streams and conveyed greetings to the minority nationalities of the northwest border regions where they lived, helped them solve specific problems and brought the concern of the party to the minority peoples, which promoted the unity of all nationalities in the northwest. Mr Tan answered his own question: "Was not giving the important task of the greetings group leader to me an expression of confidence in a non-party personage? I should say it showed tremendous confidence." He continued, after the Northwest region was annulled, I was engaged in leadership work in the Shaanxi Provincial Industry Department; after the Cultural Revolution, I held leadership posts in the Provincial People's Government and the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress. The party organizations had great respect for my opinions and powers of office on the job and supported my initiative and enthusiasm. I have intimate knowledge that the CPC really treats non-party personages sincerely and truly handles things in accord with the policy of "showing utter devotion and sharing honor and disgrace."

Mr Tan was very interested and he talked to us for nearly 2 hours. At the end we returned to the topic of his position as chairman of the provincial CPPCC. He said, I myself am of little consequence, since I am already over 70 years of age and ordinarily I should retire. This is a heavy burden that the party, the people and the members of the CPPCC have given me and though I have been engaged in government work for many years, I am not familiar with the work of the CPPCC, so I feel tremendous pressure and inner tension. However, the party and the people have confidence in me, so in accord with Premier Zhou Enlai's teaching to live and study into old age, I will study hard and under the leadership of the CPC and with everyone's help, I will do my utmost at my job and always justify the great trust of the party and people. China is now full of life and its billion people have a bright future. I am determined to do a little more work in the years I have left and to give my all in the great cause of China's four modernizations.

12534

CSO: 4005/945

NORTHWEST REGION

DEVELOPMENT OF CPC UNITED FRONT THEORY DISCUSSED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 85 p 3

[Article by Sun Zuobin [1327 0155 6333], member of the standing committee of the CPPCC and consultant to the Institute for the Study of United Front Theories]

[Text] During the period of the democratic revolution our party formulated the theory, as well as the general and specific policies, of the united front. This is one of the magic weapons which brought victory to the Chinese revolution. Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave a very laudatory and scientific appraisal of this theory and related policies. He said: "The various democratic parties and groups share with us a long history of struggle. They are our comrades-in-arms. The various democratic parties and groups played an important role in the struggle to win victory for the new democratic revolution and to establish the PRC." Since the founding of the nation, our party has continued to apply this his magic weapon of the theory and policies of the united front to the socialist revolution and to construction. The nation has thus become more unified than ever before. However, during the second half of 1957, "leftist" errors appeared in the party's guiding policies. Especially during the "Cultural Revolution" these policies totally destroyed the party's work on the united front, leaving people very distressed.

Since the 3d Session of the 11th Congress of the CPC, the united front has been continually rectified and developed under new historical conditions. Thus, the united front in the new period has become a political alliance of socialist workers, patriots who support socialism and patriots who support the unification of the motherland. The original democratic parties and groups of the political parties of the capitalist class and the petty-capitalist class "have already become a political alliance among some socialist workers and some socialist patriots. They are all political forces serving socialism under the leadership of the CPC." There are many intellectuals within these democratic parties and groups. Many of these intellectuals are genuinely talented specialists, scholars, professors, lecturers, physicians, engineers and technicians. Many have plenty of specialized knowledge and practical experience in science and technology [S&T], culture and education, pharmacy and sanitation, the management of enterprises and even the social sciences, etc. Experience shows that they are an important force in the construction of modernization. During the last several years they have been carrying out survey and research projects on middle-aged intellectuals, educational reform, economic adjustments, structural reforms, the protection of historic relics, medicine, pharmacy and

sanitation as well as the editing and revision of histories. They make suggestions on how the party's policies may be thoroughly implemented as well as suggestions on how to maximize benefits and eliminate disadvantages. They also have done a great deal of effective practical work. Furthermore, they have developed after-hours education and have established schools as well as given economic and scientific advice. In particular members of the Min ge [Democratic Reform] Tai meng [Taiwan Alliance] and China's Zhigong parties, since they have many social ties with Taiwan, Macao and Hong Kong compatriots and overseas Chinese, can do a great deal for national unification. They play a very special active role which must not be ignored in the great task of uniting the motherland.

The CPPCC is an important means of fostering socialist democracy in the political life of our country. Through discussion of the broad policies of our country and important questions in the life of the masses as well as through its suggestions and criticisms, the CPPCC is the watchdog of democracy. Comrade Deng Yingchao in her speech at the opening of the second session of the sixth conference of the CPPCC said: "The basic tasks of the patriotic united front and of the CPPCC in the new period are to unite all the forces that can possibly be united, to mobilize all the positive factors, to develop and strengthen the unity and integrity of the Chinese nation and to work hard toward the quadrupling of the annual output value of industry and of agriculture before the century is out. We must construct a high level of socialist material and spiritual civilization and struggle to accomplish the three great tasks of the eighties and nineties."

In China, our party has correctly summarized the positive and negative experiences and lessons of establishing relations with the bourgeoisie in the united front only to see them break down and has determined and implemented a correct united front policy. Thus, both before and after the takeover of power the united front flourished under the leadership of our party. Today the class situation in China has fundamentally changed. The commitment of the entire united front and of society to socialism has been greatly strengthened. However, within China's united front and society there are still many different social contradictions which are not basic conflicts of interest and do not have the character of class struggle. Our duty must be to uphold and to implement "long-term policies of coexistence and mutual supervision" and "show utter devotion to one another regardless of praise or insults." According to the formula "unite-criticize-unite" we should listen to the comrades outside the party as the criticisms and opinions of friends in order to correct the shortcomings in our work and to strengthen solidarity within the party, the various democratic parties and groups and the broad mass of comrades and friends outside the party. Naturally the leftover poisonous influences of past exploitation and of the exploiting class cannot be quickly eliminated. The great task of unifying the country has not been entirely completed and we live in a complicated international environment. In addition, the task of carrying out the policies of opening up to the outside world and revitalizing our economy favor the growth of the leftover influence of the ideology of the capitalist class and of feudal ideology in China. The illegal activities of a very small minority of economic criminals and forces opposed to socialism sometimes run wild. In international contacts with capitalist countries, facing economic

and spiritual corruption and penetration, some unsteady elements among the cadres, party members and the masses can be influenced and corrupted and become degenerate. These people can exert a bad influence on the socialistic, revolutionary and patriotic united front. We must be clearheaded about this. In work on the united front in the new period we must implement unwaveringly the various general and specific policies of the party and regulate and resolve the relations and contradictions between various segments of the united front. The political foundation of the united front will be broader and more solid and we will thus be able to serve even better than before in the great task of constructing the four modernizations and unifying the motherland.

12369

CSO: 4005/1066

NORTHWEST REGION

REPORT OF NINGXIA CPPCC EXTRACT

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 21 May 85 p 2

[Article by Wu Shangxian [0702 1424 6343] at the 3d session of the 4th conference of the Ningxia CPPCC]

[Text] In the year since the second session of the fourth conference of the CPPCC, this conference, in keeping to the objectives of the "Decision of the Central Committee of the CPC on the Reform of the Economic System; and the "Ningxia Will Stand up First," has fostered the excellent traditions of political consultation, democratic supervision, cooperation in the common task, making friends widely and educating oneself. The work of the CPPCC has made new progress. The various democratic parties and groups and the concerned people's organizations have made active contributions to the construction of the four modernizations. They have contributed by giving advice, running schools, helping out in the mountain areas, etc. The members of the CPPCC committee of the entire region and people from many fields feel at ease, have a fighting spirit and have achieved good accomplishments on every front. This proves abundantly the vitality of the united front.

I. Bring into Play Functions of Political Consultation and Democratic Supervision

Political consultation and democratic supervision are the principal functions of the CPPCC. Since the second session of the fourth conference of the Ningxia CPPCC, the standing committee has met five times. The standing committee relayed and discussed the spirit of the second session of the NPC and the second session of the sixth conference of the CPPCC. The standing committee, after conscientiously studying and discussing the report of Premier Zhao Ziyang on the work of the government, an important talk by Chairman Deng Yingchao, a report on the spirit of the 3d session of the 12th meeting of the CPC Central Committee, and the "Decision of the Central Committee of the CPC on the Reform of the Economic System," expressed their unanimous support and made the appropriate decisions. The members of the standing committee of the CPPCC attended as non-voting delegates the relevant meetings of the standing committee of the NPC of the autonomous regions and heard the report of the region's people's government on the 1985 draft plan for the region's economy. They also heard other reports on subjects such as literacy education, health, science and technology and the wages of the workers. They had a wideranging discussion and advanced many



opinions and suggestions. The party committee and the people's government valued some of these suggestions which helped the government improve its work. The Ningxia CPPCC committee participated in a meeting the regional party committee called to report on the rectification of the party and then in a conference discussing personnel matters. They reflected upon the spirit of "being utterly devoted to one another regardless of honors or blame."

During the past year the work of making proposals has been improved and strengthened. The Ningxia CPPCC committee to discuss proposals became a standing organization, the working committee on proposals. This was an important step forward in proposal work. Since the second session of the fourth CPPCC conference we have received 86 proposals along with 87 written suggestions and opinions. These proposals, suggestions and opinions are related to the construction of our local economy and all aspects of the lives of the people. These proposals show the enthusiasm and the feelings of responsibility our committee members have. All these suggestions have been attended to. The opinions and suggestions made through various channels to the committee members were also handled conscientiously and responsibly. The Ningxia CPPCC committee also acted on news which reached it through letters and personal visits. It harmonized relationships and resolved problems. The committee handled all 113 letters and visits.

## II. Focusing on Economic Construction and Reform of Urban and Rural Economic Systems, Members of Organizing Committee Visited, Inspected and Made Special Investigations

During the last year, members of the organizing committee of the working group of the Ningxia CPPCC went to the cities and counties of Yinchuan, Shicuishan, Wuzhong, Yongming, Taole, Lingwu, Yanchi, Tongxin and Haiyuan. They made visits, inspections and special investigations of the reforms of the rural and urban economic systems, the adjustment of the structure of production in the rural areas, the development of enterprises in the villages and towns, the development of the forests and the grasslands, educational reform, the sanitation of food-stuffs, the construction of oilfields, etc. Before the meeting of the full committee, those members of the regional CPPCC committee working in the cities and counties of Shicuishan, Pingluo, Zhongwei, etc. made visits and investigations with the help of the municipal and county governments. The members of the committee performed these investigations independently, giving many constructive opinions and suggestions. They promoted thereby the construction of the four modernizations and reform in many areas. Moreover, they improved their understanding of the general and specific policies of the party, tightened their ties with the masses and expanded the influence of the CPPCC.

During the past year each work group made reports and held discussions on the problem of the new generation succeeding the old in science and technology, the supply of the market, the reform of pricing, the running of schools, food production and perfection of the legal system. The committee members gave many opinions and suggestions that helped the concerned departments improve their work.

### III. Bring into Play the Strengths of CPPCC in the Great Task of Unifying Motherland and of Opening up Ningxia to the Outside World

During the past year, the Ningxia CPPCC, through discussions, gala celebrations, visiting and receiving guests and disseminating the relevant party policies, has improved contacts with the "three compatriots" [Taiwan, Hong Kong-Macao and overseas Chinese].

The satisfactory resolution of the Hong Kong question by the Chinese and British governments is a great event in the political life of our country. The Ningxia CPPCC conveyed the spirit and the talks of the leading central comrades regarding the resolution of the Hong Kong question and held a discussion. The committee members and people from every field all agreed that by using the concept of "one country, two systems" to resolve the Hong Kong question, Hong Kong's stability and prosperity can be maintained. This is in complete accord with the basic interests of all the Chinese people, including the Hong Kong compatriots. It will also play a positive role in influencing Taiwan to return to the motherland and accomplish the great task of unifying the motherland. The committee members have great confidence and are determined to do their utmost for the unification of the motherland.

During the 1984 Mid-autumn Festival the Ningxia CPPCC held a tea party in order to improve their contacts with the "three compatriots." In September 1984, for the first time in our region, an international meeting on economics and technology was held. During the meeting, the leading comrades of the Ningxia CPPCC met and invited to dinner some guests from Hong Kong who had worked in Ningxia. The Ningxia CPPCC also arranged for the concerned units to host Taiwanese compatriots and overseas Chinese who have come to our region to visit relatives, give lectures or settle down in the mainland. Some committee members and members of democratic parties and groups, in order to promote national unification and the opening to the outside world, did much good work by sending books overseas and by acting as a go-between.

Practice demonstrates that the CPPCC has a broad social foundation and its own characteristic strengths and has accomplished much toward the realization of the great task of unifying the motherland and of implementing the policy of opening to the outside world.

### IV. Adjust to New Situation of Reform of Urban and Rural Economic Systems

Conscientiously organize the study of the committee members. Organizing and promoting voluntary study by the committee members are important tasks of the CPPCC. The Ningxia CPPCC standing committee brings together for study each of the central tasks of the party in order to help the committee members understand the new situation which has arisen under new circumstances and in order to study new problems.

The Ningxia CPPCC standing committee conscientiously prepared each stage of the study program. It also organized specialized, informal discussions for the study and discussion of every kind of large issue involved.

We are confronting the new situation of vigorous economic growth even as we study Marxism, Maoist ideology and the general and specific policies of the CPC. We organized five meetings at which we listened to tape-recorded talks on the new technological revolution in order to disseminate scientific and technical knowledge.

#### V. Continue To Stress Importance of Policy Work of CPPCC Members

Getting the policy work of the CPPCC members done is tied to the enthusiasm of the committee members. The Ningxia CPPCC standing committee in line with the spirit of the directive of the central leading responsible comrades concerning "stress implementing policy, take the initiative in solving problems" has leaped to the task of "implementation." Implementing the policy work of the CPPCC committee members arouses their enthusiasm for the construction of the four modernizations and for the great task of unifying the motherland. Moreover the Ningxia CPPCC in making the committee members "understand the situation" and "put out" can help the concerned departments implement their policies on the intellectuals, etc.

#### VI. Raise High the Banner of Patriotism While Strengthening Work on Source Materials of Literature and History

Since last year the Ningxia CPPCC standing committee on the source materials of literature and history further clarified its ideological guidance and strengthened its organization and leadership. During this period we received 62 manuscripts from all quarters totaling about 120,000 characters, edited and published Nos 12 and 13 of "Materials on the Literature and History of Ningxia" and participated in the meeting of the chairmen of the literature and history offices of the entire nation called by the CPPCC at Taiyuan. This standing committee also participated in the CPPCC's third conference on cooperation in work on the literature and history of the five northwest provinces and regions which was called at Urumchi as well as took responsibility for some of the items being edited cooperatively. We are actively preparing for the September 1985 conference on the coordination of the work on the source materials of the literature and history of the five northeastern provinces and regions to be held at Yinchuan. The research committee on the source materials of literature and history, besides stressing good work in the cooperative editing of the source materials, also gathers material relating to nationalities, religions, science and technology and economics.

#### VII. Improve Working Style of State Organs and Adjust to New Situation Created by Reforms

Propelled along by the new situation created by the reforms, the standing committee of the Ningxia CPPCC has improved its working style, delved into practical matters and has been in close contact with the city and county committees of the CPPCC in various ways. Since last year, the responsible comrades of the standing committee of the Ningxia CPPCC have participated in some city and county CPPCC meetings and activities, listened to opinions, investigated and done research and helped move the work along. In December 1984, for the first time, a conference to exchange the experiences of the city and county CPPCC's

was called. The information they had on the situation and on doing well the work of the CPPCC in the new period furthered the work of the city and county CPPCC. They also thoroughly studied and investigated the situation in Guyuan, Haiyuan and Tongxin and in other provinces and discussed with local comrades how the CPPCC can find a new way to serve the construction of the economy in the southern mountainous areas.

Here are some opinions on work we could do in the future.

#### I. In Spirit of Reform, Enlarge Role of Political Consultation and Democratic Guidance

Perform well the task of running meetings of the standing committee as well as every kind of informal discussion group and public lecture. Enrich the substance of consultations and embody the spirit of "being utterly devoted to one another regardless of honor or blame." Foster socialist democracy by listening to a broad range of opinions and suggestions from every quarter. Bring into play the strengths of the CPPCC and actively assist the party and the government in doing a good job in carrying out every sort of reform in our region. While carrying out the work of the CPPCC we must keep abreast of events, take the initiative in contacting the concerned units and conscientiously handle opinions and suggestions from every quarter.

#### II. Strengthen Our Study and Propaganda Work

We should now conscientiously organize and encourage the committee members and people from all fields to study and disseminate and implement the spirit of the third session of the sixth congress of the NPC and the third session of the sixth conference of the NPPCC. We want the members of the organizing committee to study thoroughly the report of Premier Zhao Ziyang on "The Current Economic Situation and the Reforms of the Economic System" and the talk of Chairman Deng Yingchao at the third session of the sixth conference of the NPPCC. We should conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk "Ideals and Discipline Are Especially Important" given at the National Conference on Science and Technology. We should develop "idealistic, moral, cultivated and disciplined" study and propaganda work, strengthen the construction of spiritual culture and resolutely oppose the new incorrect working style. We should in every way disseminate the party's theory of the united front, the party's general and specific policies and the work of the CPPCC.

#### III. Concentrate on Construction of Four Modernizations and Reform of Economic System

Organize visits, inspections and special investigations. This year we plan for members of the organizing committees and expert scholars to carry out specialized studies and make suggestions once they have investigated the structure of production in the villages, the transportation of food, reforms in the scientific and technological system, reforms in the educational system, navigation on the Yellow River, the development of the economy in the mountainous areas, etc.

#### IV. Continue To Stress Importance of Implementing Policies of CPPCC

We must purge the influence of leftist ideology while publicizing the importance and urgency of the implementation of policy. We should do a good job from start to finish of implementing the policy of the CPPCC by cooperating closely with the concerned units. Moreover, the concerned departments of the CPPCC should stress the party's policy on intellectuals and the implementation of the various policies on the united front.

V. Strengthen Links with Democratic Parties and Groups of Ningxia Region, Industrial and Commercial Associations and Concerned Mass Organizations. Exchange Information and Experience. Help Them Set up and Run Schools. Use Your Knowledge To Help Mountainous Areas and Various Kinds of Advisory Services. Help Them Solve Problems That Crop up in Their Work.

#### VI. Further Develop Work on Source Materials for Literature and History

We want to liberate our thinking and broaden the scope of the collection of the source materials for literature and history. Cooperating closely with the concerned departments, we should stress the conservation of source materials for literature and history. We should improve the quality and distribution of published literary and historical source materials.

#### VII. Strengthen Links with Committee Members As Well As With City and County CPPCC

Continue, by visiting and by other means, to have heart-to-heart talks with committee members. Handle conscientiously the opinions proposed by the committee members. Moreover, actively prepare the "residence of the committee member" in order to improve contacts among committee members. A forum on the work of the CPPCC will be held in Guyuan this year in order to promote the work of the city and county CPPCC. Ways in which the CPPCC can aid construction in the mountain areas will be discussed. Forums at the city and at the county level are also planned to discuss proposals and the work of the CPPCC, the spirit of the national forum on the CPPCC's proposals and work.

#### VIII. Actively Publicize General and Specific Policies of Central Authorities Concerning Completion of Great Task of Uniting Motherland

Introduce achievements in the construction of the four modernizations. Make close contacts with Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and with overseas Chinese. Actively aid them in order that they may act as middlemen attracting foreign capital, technology, equipment and talent. Help the concerned units make arrangements for those seeking employment, visiting relatives, settling down, traveling, lecturing, etc. Encourage concerned people to make greater contributions to economic prosperity and to the great task of unifying the motherland.

The year 1985 is the first one in which we will thoroughly implement the "Decision of the 3d session of the 12th CPC Congress and comprehensively develop the reform of the economic system. This conference of the regional party committee will strengthen the solidarity of the Hui and Han nationalities in the region. We will conscientiously implement the general policy formulated by the central authorities to "be resolute and unwavering, and to be prudent at the beginning of the struggle. By taking great care at our task we will succeed." We should help the party and the government do a good job with the economic reforms and bring into full play the superior strength of talents joined together. This will begin a new stage in the development of the work of the CPPCC.

12369

CSO: 4005/1071

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT PRESENTS WORK REPORT

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 85 p 2

[Article by Zhang Shiru [1728 0099 0320], acting chief of Ningxia Higher People's Court: "Work Report of Ningxia Higher People's Court (at the Third Session of the Fifth Ningxia Regional People's Congress on 6 May 1985) (Excerpts)"]

[Text] Since the second session of the fifth Ningxia autonomous regional people's congress in April last year, the people's courts of all levels throughout the region continued to follow the party Central Committee's strategic decision, the NPC Standing Committee's "Resolution on Severely Punishing Criminals Seriously Disrupting the Economy" and the resolution of the second session of the fifth regional people's congress, firmly, actively and earnestly implemented the policy of "severe and prompt punishment" according to law, and drastically cracked down on serious and economic crimes. Meanwhile, they heard large numbers of civil, economic dispute and appeal cases, received large numbers of letters and visits from the masses, and made good achievements in trial work unseen in recent years. According to statistics, from April 1984 to March 1985, the people's courts of all levels in the region accepted 1,813 criminal cases, 5,086 civil cases, 757 economic disputes and 2,222 criminal appeal cases and received 20,041 visits and 11,881 letters from the people. At the end of last year, the conclusion rates on criminal, civil and economic cases throughout the region reached 97.7, 92.36 and 91.3 percent respectively, including 100 percent each for the criminal cases of 12 and economic disputes of 10 basic level courts. By hearing the cases, the courts developed their judicial functions, severely punished hardened and economic criminals, safeguarded the legitimate and democratic rights of the state, the collectives and the citizens, and made positive contributions to socialist democracy and the legal system, the socialist modernization program and the smooth progress of the urban and rural economic reforms.

1. The courts firmly implemented the principle of "severe and prompt punishment" according to law and punished the serious and economic criminals. Though showing an obvious improvement after drastically cracking down on serious crimes, Ningxia's social security was still unstable. Thus, the people's courts at all levels started from the practical regional and local conditions, determined the targets of attack and took appropriate measures. Meanwhile, they stressed the strict and correct implementation of state laws and the policy of differentiation. While cracking down on criminals seriously endangering public security, they gave special attention to the major economic criminals,

safeguarded the smooth progress of the urban and rural economic system reforms and protected the legitimate rights of individual entrepreneurs and specialized households.

In hearing criminal cases, the courts of all levels in the region earnestly implemented the provisions of criminal procedures, upheld the socialist legal system, the principles of taking facts as the basis and law as the criterion, the equality of citizens before the law, open hearing and the defense system, carefully heard the correct opinions of lawyers and defenders, and produced a positive effect in accuracy, prompt clarification of criminal circumstances, correct application of law, punishment of criminals, protection of the innocent from criminal charges and propaganda education on the legal system.

2. The courts promptly and correctly handled the civil cases and safeguarded social stability and unity. The higher people's court held a regional civil case work conference last year, relayed the spirit of the national work conference, strengthened investigation and supervision and made a relatively major progress in the handling of civil cases.

In hearing civil cases, the courts earnestly implemented the principles of relying on the masses, investigation and study, stressing mediation, hearing the cases locally, making it convenient for the people to file suits and facilitating the courts in case handling. In answer to the people's complaints about the difficulty of bringing suits, we repeatedly stressed the rectification of the guiding professional ideology and improved work methods and service attitude. Many courts introduced the post responsibility system in diverse forms, such as "dividing up the assignments," "dividing up the cases among the groups" and the "100 percent system," launched activities of "placing oneself in the shoes of the litigants," and fairly successfully aroused the enthusiasm of the cadres and police. To make it convenient for the people, many trial personnel took the files to the rural and outlying areas, went to the streets, villages and fields and launched mobile case handling, sharing the worries and solving the concerns of the people. Among the civil cases concluded in the year, 73.9 percent were accomplished by mediation, thereby bringing forth the fine tradition of civil case handling.

In trial work, the courts gave serious attention to persuasion. In terms of conflicts with the potential of aggravation, most courts, whether during or after office hours, acted on them immediately, speedily received the litigants or rushed to the site, took emergency measures, promptly handled many conflicts on the verge of aggravation and produced an important effect on protecting the legitimate rights of the litigants and the stability and unity of society.

3. The courts actively and earnestly heard economic disputes. We promptly implemented the spirit of the national work conference on economic trial work and conscientiously studied the party Central Committee's Document No 1 (1984) and its "Resolution on the Reform of the Economic System." On the basis of improving understanding and grasping the spirit, we successively issued announcements to the courts throughout the region on protecting the legitimate rights of specialized households and integrated economic entities and safeguarding the smooth progress of the economic system reform, and proposed



requirements and points for attention. To conduct economic trials properly, the courts earnestly organized all cadres and police to study the central and regional principles and policies relevant to the urban and rural economic system reforms and, according to practical conditions, gradually clarified the sphere of acceptable cases involving economic disputes. They sent the trial personnel into the villages and plants and mines to investigate and study the development of specialized households, the protection rendered them by the courts and the signing of contracts by enterprise units, and gave priority to economic disputes and criminal cases involving the violation of the legitimate rights of specialized households and individual entrepreneurs. In trial work, they distinguished law violation from crime commission and, according to the trial supervision procedures, promptly rectified the mistakes of handling economic disputes as crimes.

4. The courts vigorously launched investigations and studies and strengthened trial supervision and professional guidance. In the past year, the leaders of the higher and intermediate courts and affairs branches actively visited the basic level, launched investigations and studies and solved some outstanding issues in trial work. Meanwhile, to clarify the conditions and develop the effect of trial supervision, the chiefs of the courts personally read the files, handled the cases and received the masses. They created the system of scheduling receptions by the chiefs or trial committees. In regard to the criminal, civil and economic cases already concluded, they made inspections, evaluations and sample and mutual investigations, and promptly proposed, upon discovery of problems, opinions on improvement, thereby determining the quality of case handling and producing the effect of mutually learning from and helping one another.

5. The courts actively participated in the overall administration of social security and expanded the social results of case handling. For the basic improvement of social security, the courts, while drastically cracking down on major criminals, fully developed the functions of trial organs and, by means of the favorable conditions created by hearing cases of all types, actively participated in the overall administration. According to the conditions of public security of the time and the place, they openly and locally tried the cases and pronounced judgments at mass meetings of diverse scales or selected cases of a typical significance to render judgment at the sites of their occurrence. According to incomplete statistics, the region held a total of more than 120 such mass meetings in diverse forms. When handling private prosecution, the courts stressed mediation to avoid aggravation of hostility and creation of instability. In conjunction with the hearing of criminal, civil and economic dispute cases, the courts uncovered the problems, made judicial suggestions, propelled the administrative organs and enterprise units to strengthen management, block the loopholes and launch education on law and discipline, and promoted the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. In regard to criminals under detention and serving sentences, some courts initiated return visits to educate them and urged them to admit their guilt, obey the law and accept reform. In regard to those under suspended sentences, they investigated, helped and educated them, enabling them to accept the test and strengthen their ideological reform. According to their work load, the judges of most courts stepped out of the court room to propagandize the legal system in plants and mines, schools and market towns, strengthened the work of handling letters and visits,

made the reception room the window of information on social security and the arena to propagandize the legal system and solve the difficulties of the people, reinforced guidance on basic level mediation and organization, and helped the basic level develop its role of mediating simple civil disputes. In short, by means of such activities, the courts closely associated with the masses, enlarged the social results of trial work, and made an effort toward the implementation of the overall administration of social security.

Since last year, propelled and encouraged by the excellent situation of party consolidation and the economic system reform, the courts of all levels throughout the region and all the cadres and police further rectified the guiding professional ideology, brought to light the fine traditions, studied assiduously, worked actively, overcame the difficulties, eliminated the interferences in disregard of personal feelings, enforced the law with impartiality, and made heartening achievements. Seven advanced units and 63 advanced workers attended the regional political and legal system commendation mass meeting, and 1 advanced collective and 3 advanced workers participated in the law courts' "double advanced" national congress. Nevertheless, some problems are still found in our work, awaiting improvement and solution in the new year.

This is the year of the first battle of our urban and rural economic system reforms which must be won. It is a crucial year for the basic improvement of public security. We must coordinate trial work with economic work, serve the economic construction, the economic system reform and the rise of Ningxia, and safeguard and promote the smooth progress of the reform. We must correctly understand the situation of the struggle against serious crimes, recognizing both the great victories and the protracted, formidable and complex nature, and guard against slackening our vigilance in the least bit. We must continue to implement the principle of "severe and prompt punishment," drastically crack down on serious and economic crimes according to law, and comprehensively and accurately enforce the various legal provisions and criminal policies of the party. While cracking down on crimes, we must focus on overall administration and make the maximum contributions to the basic improvement of social security. We must bring forth the fine traditions and styles of civil trial work, take economic construction, domestic harmony, national unity and social stability as the starting point, actively, earnestly, meticulously and patiently handle civil disputes, prevent the aggravation of conflicts, and create a stable and united situation for economic construction. We must actively handle the economic disputes of all types, use caution, act according to law and with impartiality, and reduce to the minimum the economic losses to the state, the collectives and individual entrepreneurs. We must earnestly treat and handle criminal appeal cases, fulfill party's policies, uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and correcting all errors and, instead of disregarding them, promptly handle, according to the party's relevant policies and provisions, appeal cases of all types. Meanwhile, we must strengthen the building of the legal contingents, properly run the spare-time law universities, properly consolidate the party, tighten discipline and overcome new unhealthy trends. We must gradually attain the goal set by the Supreme People's Court: Progress from the cadre assignment system to the examination system, from the low educational structure to the high educational structure, from the administrative pattern to the judge responsibility system, from the "eating out of the same pot" practice to the post responsibility system whereby the superior are rewarded and the inferior

punished, and from the manual pattern to modern management, thereby building the cadre contingents of the courts into a strong force which "seeks truth from facts, acts according to law and remains upright and unbending, impartial and incorruptible."

We believe that, as long as we closely rely on the leadership of the party committees of the various levels and the supervision of the people's deputies, closely coordinate with our sister branches and resolve to reform and innovate, a new phase will emerge in the work of the people's courts throughout the region.

6080

CSO: 4005/1069

12 August 1985

## NORTHWEST REGION

## WORK REPORT OF NINGXIA PROCURATORATE DISCUSSED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 85 p 2

[Article by Yang Shenggui [2799 3932 2710], chief procurator of Ningxia People's Procuratorate: "Work Report of the Ningxia People's Procuratorate (at the Third Session of the Fifth Ningxia Autonomous Regional People's Congress on 6 May 1985) (Excerpts)"]

[Text] Since the second session of the fifth Ningxia autonomous regional people's congress, Ningxia's procuratorial organs of the various levels earnestly studied and implemented the "Resolution on the Reform of the Economic System" passed at the Third Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee and the party's various principles and policies, further clarified the guiding ideology of procuratorial work, consciously subordinated their work to the party's general task and general goal in the new period, linked their work more directly and closely with economic construction, continued to wage an intensive struggle against serious and economic crimes, and adopted manifold forms in actively participating in the overall administration of social security. Meanwhile, they comprehensively strengthened other items of procuratorial work, developed the supervisory role of law, and made positive contributions to the basic improvement of social security, the smooth progress of the economic system reform and the socialist modernization program of the region.

## I

Under the direct leadership of the party committees, Ningxia's procuratorial organs of the various levels actively coordinated and interacted with the public security and judicial organs and courts, upheld the principle of "severe and prompt punishment" according to law, targeted at such serious crimes as murder, rape, robbery, use of explosives, grand larceny, serious hooliganism and kidnapping, intensively deployed the struggle against serious criminal activities, and made tremendous successes. In the struggle, the procuratorial organs, by means of deploying prison procuratorial work, severely cracked down on the major repeat offenders and those refusing to reform. According to the provisions of law, we investigated the activities in prisons, detention stations and labor reform organs to determine their legality, and proposed opinions and suggestions on rectification and improvement in regard to the unlawful practices and loopholes in the security measures of such places. Together with the judicial organs, we earnestly implemented the principle of "reform first and production second," supported the reform and production

"double contract" practice of the labor reform units, strengthened and implemented supervisory and control measures and promoted civilized management and criminal reform.

To ensure the sound development of the struggle, the procuratorial organs throughout the region closely relied on the masses, correctly implemented the party's policies, acted strictly according to law, firmly followed the principle of "severe and prompt punishment," focused on "accuracy," and steadily, accurately and ruthlessly cracked down on the serious criminals. We mainly adopted the following measures:

1. We organized forces, strengthened leadership and actively participated in the united struggle against serious crimes. In this struggle, the procuratorial organs of the various levels throughout the region firmly implemented the party Central Committee's resolution, organized forces, strengthened leadership and took coordinated and positive actions. We greatly improved our work style and methods, accelerated the rate of case handling and enhanced the quality. Besides directing the battle, most of the leading cadres charged ahead of their men and personally handled the cases. The broad cadre masses brought forth the spirit of arduous struggle, fought continuously in disregard of exhaustion and demonstrated a high political awareness and revolutionary fervor. A large group of advanced model figures emerged, establishing an excellent image among the people and ensuring the completion of the various procuratorial tasks in the struggle against serious crime.
2. We correctly implemented the party's policies and handled the cases strictly according to law. The procuratorial organs, people's courts and public security organs divided the labor and responsibilities, mutually coordinated and interacted with one another, upheld the principle of taking facts as the basis and law as the criterion, ensured the clarification of basic circumstances and the accuracy of basic evidence, acted strictly according to legal procedures, and guaranteed the quality of case handling. Meanwhile, we strictly distinguished guilt and innocence and earnestly implemented the party's policies. In case of those who surrendered themselves, confessed their misdeeds and made meritorious manifestations, we followed the provisions of the law and the party policy of "leniency for those who confess and severity for those who resist" and suggested lighter or reduced sentences to the people's courts. Some procuratorial organs even exempted them from prosecution. Even in terms of serious criminals, as long as they candidly confessed to their crimes or provided and exposed the clues of major crimes, they were handled with leniency after verifying the facts and their meritorious manifestations, thereby bringing forth the power of policies, further splitting and disintegrating the criminals and producing good results.
3. While arresting and cracking down on the serious criminals, we implemented other measures of overall administration. To achieve the basic improvement of social security and social mood, the procuratorial organs of the various levels, within their own functional spheres, earnestly focused on overall administration: (1) By means of case handling, they made "procuratorial suggestions" to the complaining units, took the initiative to help them in carrying out internal reorganization, creating security rules and regulations, blocking the

loopholes and preventing crimes. (2) In regard to those exempted from prosecution, the procuratorial organs assisted the units concerned to implement the measure of help and education. In regard to those placed under supervision, suspended sentence or parole, released for medical treatment, or serving sentences outside prison, the procuratorial organs inspected the conditions of enforcement and performed the work of education and reform. (3) They launched investigations and studies of all kinds to determine the causes of crime and purposefully proposed measures for crime prevention. (4) In manifold forms, they launched propaganda and educational activities on the legal system, strengthened the legality concept of the cadres and masses and their enthusiasm to combat crimes and produced the effect of preventing and reducing crimes.

4. We strengthened investigation and study and guided our work by means of typical instances. To correctly implement party policies and state laws and handle the cases accurately and earnestly, the regional, branch and municipal procuratorates dispatched close to 60 work teams in 5 successive times to the basic level to investigate and study and observe the quality of case handling, and conscientiously studied the problems uncovered and promptly rectified them. To tighten the organization and render careful guidance, the regional and various branch and municipal procuratorates selected and compiled some cases and summarized some experiences for distribution to the basic level to guide its work, and ensured the sound and intensive progress of the struggle against serious crimes.

Same as the whole country, Ningxia made tremendous successes in its struggle against serious crimes in the past year, resulting in an obvious improvement of social security. Compared with 1983, the incidence of crimes dropped 43.2 percent, the lowest since 1976. Nevertheless, we should realize that the development of the struggle against serious crimes is not even. The deeply concealed criminals have not been completely ferreted out, the social security of some areas is not stable, and vicious crimes still occur now and then. Thus, we must maintain sobriety. To attain the goal of the basic improvement of social security, we still need a protracted and arduous effort. Especially under the situation of the overall economic system reform, we have a greater need to persevere in our struggle against serious crimes, without the least bit of relaxation.

## II

Since the second session of the fifth regional people's congress, the procuratorial organs of the various levels throughout the region, while drastically cracking down on crimes, continued to implement the party Central Committee's and State Council's "Resolution on Cracking Down on Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Realm" and the NPC Standing Committee's "Resolution on Severely Punishing the Major Economic Criminals," eliminated all resistances and interferences, and made a new progress in the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic realm. They dealt blows on the arrogance of the major economic criminals and safeguarded the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home.

To break through the "dead angles" and "blind spaces" and unfold a new phase

in economic procuratorial work, the procuratorates of the various levels, while focusing on investigating and handling the major and important cases, purposefully went to the problematic units to investigate and clarify the real situation and, upon discovery of clues of crimes, took the initiative to act. Meanwhile, they also gave attention to the new conditions and new characteristics of criminal activities in the economic realm and the legal and policy issues encountered in case handling, made investigations and studies, continuously summarized experiences, and propelled the intensification of the struggle against serious economic crimes.

Today, though we have made a new progress in our struggle, economic crimes are still quite widespread. Their incidence is obviously on the rise in some areas. Thus, we must continue to strengthen the work in this aspect. In answer to the demands of the new situation under the economic system reform, we must focus on the criminals who, taking advantage of the policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home and the economic system reform, accept bribes, smuggle and sell contrabands, speculate and swindle, drive up prices, evade and resist tax, misappropriate state and collective assets, and infringe on the legitimate rights of the "major and specialized households and integrated economic entities." We must carefully study the new conditions and new problems emerging in the economic system reform, correctly implement the policies, accelerate the rate of case handling while improving the quality, safeguard and promote the smooth progress of the reform, and develop more successfully the role of the procuratorial organs in the socialist modernization program.

### III

While drastically cracking down on serious and economic crimes, the procuratorial organs of the various levels in the region, in accordance with the provisions of law, waged a firm struggle against government personnel violating the civil and democratic rights of citizens. By means of investigating and handling cases of wide influence and strong resistance, we not only punished the offenders, protected the citizens' democratic rights, safeguarded the dignity of law and promoted the greater improvement of the party spirit and social mood, but also effectively furthered the progress of legal, disciplinary and procuratorial work.

In the past year, the procuratorial organs fully exercised the functions of lodging complaints, appealing and prosecuting, warmly received the people's letters and visits, mastered the clues of the cases by comprehensively analyzing letters and visits, investigated and prosecuted the cases, rectified the unjust, false and wrong convictions, eliminated the concerns and difficulties of the masses, prevented the aggravation of conflicts and deployed their work fairly vigorously. They actively coordinated the struggle against serious and economic crimes. Their leading cadres gave personal attention to important letters and visits, organized forces to investigate and handle matters within their functions and changed the old situation of less handling and more transferring.

#### IV

To complete the various missions assigned by law and the various procuratorial tasks, the procuratorial organs of the various levels, by means of participating in actual struggles, especially the work of party consolidation since last year, generally strengthened their ideological, organizational and professional construction. They earnestly organized the broad masses of cadres and policemen to study the party's principles, policies and laws in conjunction with reality, continuously purge the "Leftist" and rightist ideological influences and rectify their guiding ideology on business affairs, thereby improving their loyalty to duty and resistance against corruption and reinforcing their professional ethics and legal concept. In organizational construction, the leading groups of the procuratorial organs of the various levels were generally re-adjusted. A large group of superior middle-aged and young cadres was promoted to the leading posts of various levels, and the age, educational and nationality structures were somewhat changed. By strengthening discipline and improving the work style, the small number of cadres and police violating law and discipline was earnestly handled. In professional construction, the post responsibility system and the various procuratorial work systems were further strengthened and perfected. Through the tempering of party consolidation and practical struggles, the leading cadres of the various levels improved their style, the broad masses of procuratorial cadres and policemen further enhanced their political and professional qualities, and a new phase unfolded in the various procuratorial tasks. Nevertheless, whether in the structural setup, personnel, quality of the ranks or work conditions, maladjustments with the situation and tasks are found among the procuratorial organs. To adapt to the new situation of the economic system reform, we must further strengthen the building of the procuratorial organs and ranks, raise the political quality and professional level of the broad masses of cadres and policemen, and improve and reform the procuratorial work from the height of modern management, create, strengthen and perfect rules and regulations of all kinds, further change the work style and methods, continue to seek the necessary material conditions, and strive to build a procuratorial force of good political quality and high professional level.

Delegates, the new situation of the economic system reform has posed new and higher demands on the work of the procuratorial organs. After this meeting, we must take the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee as the compass, set our goal at social stability and the basic improvement of social security, enhance our spirit, innovate courageously, work assiduously, serve as the staunch defenders of the economic system reform and "four modernizations" program, and struggle for the socialist democracy and socialist legal system and for a new phase in procuratorial work.

6080

CSO: 4005/1070



NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA CHAIRMAN DESCRIBES PROGRESS IN ECONOMY, UNITY

Beijing BANYUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 10, 25 May 85 pp 20-22

[Article by Zhao Chuanming [6392 0278 2494]: "New Hui-Han Unity on the Frontier--Interview With Hei Boli, Chairman of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region"]

[Text] Among the people who work and live in Ningxia, there is one common perception: here there are equality, unity, mutual aid, and fraternal affection between the Han nationality and the minority nationalities and among the minority nationalities, and one frequently encounters people and cases in which all energies are expended to develop new-type socialist minority relationships. Why are the minority relationships in Ningxia so good? What will be the trends in their future development? Taking these questions with me, I interviewed Hei Boli [7815 0130 3810], the fourth man to hold the post of chairman of this autonomous region.

This man, a veteran cadre of the Hui nationality who is of great stature and who has a steady style of conversation, warmly received me in his office.

"It is the party Central Committee's policy of solicitude for the nationalities that has caused the unity of nationalities in Ningxia to enter the best period in history."

Comrade Hei Boli said that Ningxia has glorious revolutionary traditions, and the peoples of the Hui and Han nationalities have a magnificent history of uniting in battle. As early as 1926, Deng Xiaoping and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation came here to sow the seeds of revolution. When the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army led by Chairman Mao crossed the Liupen Mountains, they further lit the flames of revolution. In 1936, in the area that is now Tongxin County, Ningxia, there was set up the first revolutionary regime of the Hui nationality people under the leadership of the CPC--the Yuhai County Hui Autonomous Government. After the founding of New China, the glorious tradition of united struggle by the peoples of the various nationalities in Ningxia was carried on and developed. Particularly after the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region was founded in October 1958, there was gradually set up a new-type socialist relationship among the various nationalities of equality, unity, mutual aid, and fraternal affection. What was unfortunate was that later, because of the influence of the guiding ideology of the "left," especially the 10-year great calamity of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the nationality relationship for a time suffered a

serious setback and the unity of the nationalities for a time was seriously sabotaged.

Chairman Hei Boli told this reporter that after the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, the party committee and the people's government of the Ningxia Region carried out, within the scope of the entire autonomous region, a reeducation in the nationalities policy and took a series of measures to insure the freedom of religious belief for the broad masses of the minority nationalities. To satisfy the requirements for a religious life of the professing masses, the government of the autonomous region approved the opening or building of more than 1,400 mosques; and the autonomous region's Islamic Association ran two periods of classes of advanced studies for imams, in which more than 200 qualified imams were trained. Through all this painstaking work, the relationship among nationalities in the autonomous region was constantly improved and the unity of the nationalities was gradually strengthened. In April of last year, the deputy secretary general of the World Islamic League came from Mecca in Saudi Arabia to Ningxia for a 4-day inspection. After his inspection he said with feeling: I did not expect Ningxia to have so many and such good mosques, did not expect that the Muslims in Ningxia were this devout toward Allah, and did not expect that a communist country would so genuinely and sincerely protect a religion.

In 1983, when Comrade Hu Yaobang inspected the Northwest, he repeatedly stressed: "Work in the minority nationalities areas must be done well; one part of the work is the economic question and the other is the unity question." He further pointed out: "The key to doing good nationality work is the economic question." Comrade Hei Boli has a deep understanding of these words of Comrade Yaobang. He maintains that in a nationality area economic construction and nationality unity are two questions of mutual cause and effect. If economic construction is done well, there will be a solid material foundation for nationality unity; if nationality unity is done well, economic construction can be carried out successfully.

Comrade Hei Boli briefed me on the various efforts in the past several years to develop Ningxia's economy. He said: We not only have imported technologies, funds, equipment, and management experiences from places inside the country such as Shanghai, Zhejiang, Tianjin, and Jiangsu, but also have, through holding talks on international cooperation in economics and technology and other forms, opened up to the outside world. According to incomplete statistics, since only the beginning of last year Ningxia has signed more than 400 economic and technological agreements with various places outside China, obtaining initial successes in external importation and internal unity. At the same time as this, we have, integrating them with the reality in Ningxia, relaxed various economic policies. The 5 years of exempting from levies and purchases the Hui nationality people who inhabit the mountain area in the southern part of Ningxia have allowed the peasants to rest and build up their strength; and to correct the past guiding ideology, which did not suit reality, of blindly pursuing grain output, we have formulated an agricultural production and construction policy of vigorously planting trees and grasses, promoting animal husbandry and agriculture, suiting measures to local conditions, and developing comprehensively farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery. These measures have fully

uneearthed Ningxia's potential, so that the economy of the entire autonomous region is brimming with vitality.

Although Ningxia's economy is still not sufficiently developed, it is much better now than it was in the past. Now in Ningxia 1 day's total industrial output value is equal to 4 days' total industrial output value in 1949; 1 day's generation of electricity is more than 50 times the amount generated in the entire year of 1949; and 1 day's output of raw coal is about equal to the output of raw coal in the entire year of 1949. Last year the region's total output of grain reached more than 3 billion jin, an increase of more than 4 times over that in the initial period after liberation, and the autonomous region will never again need the state's "resold grain." The average income of peasants has risen from several dozen yuan in 1949 to more than 300 yuan last year. The problem of having enough to eat and wear, which remained unsolved for a long time, has been basically solved.

Talking about plans for the future, the chairman pondered for a while and said: "To do good work in Ningxia still goes by the old saying: first economic construction, second nationality unity. We must strive as fast as possible to complete the work of drafting, examining and revising the 'Regulations on the Exercise of Autonomy in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region,' and further consolidate and perfect the system of regional autonomy for nationalities in Ningxia.

Hei Boli stood up with full confidence and said that even though Ningxia is located in the Great Northwest of the motherland and its surface area is only a little over 600,000 square kilometers, it has more than 4 million industrious, intelligent, brave people of the Hui and Han nationalities as well as other minority nationalities, has rich mineral resources and energy resources, has the natural superiority of a "Ningxia enriched by the Huanghe River under heaven," and has enormous potential for the development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery. Provided we people of the various nationalities, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and with the support of all people in the country, make concerted efforts and unite in struggle, a united, prosperous, civilized new Ningxia will appear and Ningxia will certainly make even greater contributions to the four modernizations drive in the motherland!

9727

CSO: 4005/1116

## NORTHWEST REGION

### POPULATION GROWTH IN QINGHAI PROVINCE EXAMINED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 2, 25 Apr 85  
pp 32-35

[Article by Hu Huanyong [5170 3562 1661] of the East China Teachers' College  
Population Research Institute: "Population Growth and Economic Development  
in Qinghai Province"]

#### [Excerpts] I. Natural Conditions

Qinghai Province is a plateau region and is a part of the Qinghai-Xiang Plateau based on its natural conditions. It is, however, an important gateway between Xizang and the interior to the north, and the route south from Lanzhou that passes southward through Qinghai to Xizang remains an important one to the present day for communications between Xizang and the interior. Because of this type of communications pattern, Qinghai usually is considered to be part of the vast northwest region.

Qinghai Province has a total area of 723,000 square Kilometers, about 50 percent of which is located in the plateau to the south. It ranges from 4,000 to 5,000 meters above sea level, and is generally between 3,000 and 4,000 meters outside Qilian Shan and other mountainous regions. The water surface of Qinghai Hu is 3,205 meters above sea level. The central part of the Qaidam Basin is about 2,900 meters high. Xining is located in the Huangshui He gorge and lies at an elevation of 2,261 meters.

Qinghai is located in the interior, distant from the sea. It is surrounded on all sides by a plateau and high mountain environment, and it has an extremely arid climate. Annual precipitation at Xining is only 368 mm and is less than 50 mm in the Qaidam Basin. The western part is a vast desert. Only in the northeast of Qinghai Province are cultivated plants fairly developed. The vast western and southern parts are mainly pastoral, with very little grain production.

#### II. Population Growth Over the Past 50 Years

Table 1. Population Growth Over the Past Fifty Years in Qinghai

| <u>Item</u>             | <u>Year</u> | <u>1933</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1953</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1982</u> | <u>1984</u> | <u>1982</u><br><u>1953</u> | <u>Average</u><br><u>Annual</u><br><u>Increase</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| Population<br>(million) |             | 1.31        | 1.47        | 1.68        | 2.15        | 3.86        | 3.92        | 2.31                       | 2.9  |
| Density<br>(persons/Km) |             | 1.81        | 2.03        | 2.32        | 2.96        | 5.38        | 5.42        |                            |  |

Qinghai always has had a very small population. It has no vast fertile grasslands like Nei Monggol, nor does it have many oases that can be irrigated like Xinjiang. Nei Monggol now has a population of 19 million, while Xinjiang's population is 13 million. According to the 1982 Census, Qinghai had a population of 3,895,700 persons, which is only higher than Ningxia and Xizang. It ranks 28th among the provinces and autonomous regions of China.

According to a 1933 governmental report from Qinghai, the provincial population then was only 1.31 million, and the province had established 13 counties and two prefectures, Yushu and Golog. At the time of Liberation in 1949, the statistical population was 1.47 million, an increase of only 136,000 over 1933. The provincial population was measured at 1.68 million in the First Population Census in 1953, an increase of only 360,000-plus over 1933. There was only a 28 percent increase in population between 1933 and 1953, an average annual increase of 1.2 percent. The population grew to 3.89 million from 1953 to 1982, an increase of 132 percent over 29 years and an average annual increase of 2.9 percent.

There have been three migrations into Qinghai since Liberation. The first, in 1956, involved 69,700 people from Shandong, Henan, Heibei and other provinces. They were set up in Hualong, Datong, Guide, Huangzhong, Huzhu, Minhe, Huangyuan, Ledu and other counties. The second migration, in 1958, involved 44,300 people from Henan. They were set up in 29 state farms established in six autonomous prefectures. The third migration involved more than 14,000 young people and demobilized military personnel recruited from Shandong. They were set up at the Gurmú state farm. According to estimates, 700,000 people had come to Qinghai from other provinces by various routes by 1982, equal to 17.5 percent of the total population in 1982.

Qinghai's population grew by 81.57 percent between 1964 and 1983, an average annual increase of 3.37 percent. About 500,000 of this number were immigrants.

### III. Population Distribution

According to the administrative districts in 1982, Xining is a city under provincial jurisdiction. It has a total population of 926,000, including 477,000 in the city and 95,000 in the suburbs as well as 336,000 in Datong County and 18,000 in the Qinghai Mining District. The population of Xining City in 1964 was only 488,000. It grew by 438,200 over an 18-year period, an average annual increase of 3.62 percent. The Han nationality accounted for 77.2 percent of Xining City's population in 1982, the Hui nationality accounted

for 16.5 percent and the Zang nationality accounted for 2.5 percent. Haidong Prefecture has eight counties, including Ping'an and Minhe. The prefecture had a total population of 1.71 million in 1982, equal to 43.95 percent of the total provincial population. In combination with the population of Xining, the two places accounted for 67.5 percent of the population of Qinghai Province. The Han nationality accounted for 66.68 percent of the population in Haidong Prefecture, the Hui nationality for 16.58 percent and the Zang nationality for 8.35 percent. Haidong Prefecture had a population of only 1 million in 1964. The population of Haidong increased by 71 percent between 1964 and 1982, an average annual increase of 3.0 percent.

Hainan Zang Autonomous Prefecture had a population of 325,000 in 1982, 44.75 percent Han nationality and 47.38 percent Zang nationality. The population of Hainan in 1964 was 167,000. It grew by 94.436 percent over 18 years, an average annual increase of 3.76 percent.

Haibei Zang Autonomous Prefecture includes Menyuan and three other counties. It had a population of 219,600 in 1982, 49.83 percent Han nationality, 25.26 percent Hui nationality and 17.98 percent Zang nationality. Haibei had a population of 131,700 in 1964. It grew by 66.8 percent over an 18-year period, an average annual increase of 2.88 percent.

Huangnan Zang Autonomous Prefecture includes Tongren and three other counties. It had a population of 147,400 in 1982. The Han nationality accounted for 11 percent and the Zang nationality made up 94.17 percent. Huangnan had a population of 79,900 in 1964. It grew by 84.48 percent over an 18-year period, an average annual increase of 3.46 percent.

Golog Zang Autonomous Prefecture is located in the southeastern part of the province. It includes Maqen and five other counties. The population in 1982 was 103,700, of which 10.86 percent were of the Han nationality and 87.75 percent were of the Zang nationality. The population in 1964 was 56,000. It grew by 85 percent over an 18-year period, an average annual increase of 3.48 percent.

Yushu Zang Autonomous Prefecture is located at the southwestern boundary of the province. It had a population of 192,900 in 1982, 4.41 percent Han nationality and 95.28 percent Zang nationality. The 1964 population was 102,000. It grew by 89.1 percent over an 18-year period, an average annual increase of 3.6 percent.

Haixi Monggol-Zang-Kazak Autonomous Prefecture is located in the northwestern part of Qinghai. It includes Golmud City, the three counties of Ulan, Dulan and Tianjun, and the three districts of Dachaidan, Lenghu and Mangnai. The total population in 1982 was 269,600, 78.85 percent Han nationality and 8.9 percent Zang nationality. The population in 1964 was 117,900. It grew by 129 percent over 18 years, an average annual increase of 4.7 percent.

Qinghai as a whole can be divided into southern and northern parts. The southern part is a plateau region above 4,000 meters. The Zang nationality comprise a majority of the population in Golog and Yushu Autonomous Prefectures.

Most of them are engaged in animal husbandry, and there are few Han nationality people. The Han nationality accounts for the majority of the population in the northern part. Haixi Autonomous Prefecture in the northwestern part now is a key economic development region. The Qaidam Basin contains coal, petroleum, lake salt, boron and other mineral deposits. There now is a railway line from Xining to Golmud. Golmud, Dachaidan, Lenghu, Mangnai and other areas are key development regions. The climate is excessively arid, however. Annual precipitation is under 50 mm, which greatly restricts agricultural production. The ecological balance of this region must be carefully considered, or it will be difficult to develop industry and mining.

#### IV. Population Density

The northeastern part of Qinghai includes Xining City, Haidong Prefecture, Haibei Prefecture, Hainan Prefecture and Huangnan Prefecture, a total of five administrative regions. It covers a total area of 129,179 square kilometers, 17.85 percent of the total provincial area. The total population is 3,329,400, equal to 85.46 percent of the total provincial population. This is a predominantly agricultural region. There are an average of 25.77 people per square kilometer. It has the largest population and highest population density in Qinghai (the density in the Xining City region is 1,632 per square kilometer, while the figure for Haidong Prefecture is 99.5).

Golog Autonomous Prefecture is located in the southeastern part of the province. The northern part is A'nyemaqen Shan and the southern part is Bayanhar Shan. The river valley in the middle part is the uppermost reaches of the Huang He. The prefecture covers an area of 75,752 square kilometers, equal to 10.46 percent of the total provincial area. The prefecture has a population of 103,700, equal to 3.75 percent of the total provincial population. The population of the prefecture divided by its area gives a density of only 1.37 people per square kilometer.

Yushu Autonomous Prefecture is located in the southwestern part of the province between Kunlun Shan and Tanggula Shan. The central part is where the source flow of the Chang Jiang passes through Tianhe Gorge. The prefecture has an area of 197,800 square kilometers, equal to 27.33 percent of the total provincial area. It had a total population of 192,900 in 1982, equal to 4.95 percent of the total provincial population. Average population density for the prefecture as a whole is only 0.98 persons per square kilometer.

Haixi Autonomous Prefecture is located in the northwestern part of Qinghai. The northern part is Altun Shan and Qilian Shan. The southern boundary is Kunlun Shan. The middle is the Qaidam Basin. The prefecture covers a total area of 321,000 square kilometers, equal to 44.36 percent of the total provincial area, making it the prefecture with the largest area in Qinghai. The population is 269,600, equal to 6.92 percent of the total provincial population. The average population density is only 0.84 persons per square kilometer.

Ulan, Dulan and Tianjun Counties are located in the eastern part of this prefecture. The three counties have a total area of 110,365 square kilometers, equal to 34.48 percent of the total area of the prefecture. The total population of the three counties is 150,996, equal to 55.9 percent of the total population prefecture. Average population density in these three counties is

1.4 persons per square kilometer. Golmud City had a population of 57,000 in 1982 and an average population density of 0.46 persons per square kilometer. Dachaidan had a population of 21,800 and a population density of 0.6 per square kilometer. Lenghu had a population of 17,200 and a population density of 1.1 per square kilometer. Mangnai had a population of 22,500 and a density of 0.64 per square kilometer.

Qinghai has a larger population than Ningxia and Xizang, ranking 28th in China. Its average population density is only higher than that of Xizang, making it 29th in China.

#### V. Natural Population Growth

Qinghai is a frontier province with a fairly backward economy. The high proportion of minority nationalities means that family planning work in all regions of the province is relatively poor. According to statistics derived from the 1982 Census, the average birth rate in Qinghai in 1981 was 26.65 per 1,000, much higher than the national average (17.64 per 1,000). The death rate was 7.48 per 1,000, also higher than the national average (6.19). The natural growth rate was 1.917 percent, which also was higher than the national average (1.145 percent). These figures are the highest in China, higher than both Xinjiang and Xizang.

The administrative region in Qinghai with the best family planning achievements is Xining City. The birth rate is 18.81 per 1,000, the death rate is 5.44 per 1,000 and the rate of natural increase is 1.337 percent. These are the lowest figures for any of the administrative regions in Qinghai.

The Zang nationality makes up more than 90 percent of the population in Golmud Prefecture. The birth rate is as high as 38.81 per 1,000 and the death rate is 17.52 per 1,000. The rate of natural increase is 2.724 percent. These figures are the highest among all the administrative regions in Qinghai. Yushu Prefecture has a similar situation, with a birth rate of 37.25, a death rate of 10.01 and a 2.724 percent rate of natural increase.

Haidong Prefecture has a fairly large Han nationality population (66.70 percent are Han). The birth rate here is 29.14 and the death rate is 8.15. The rate of natural increase is 2.099 percent, all of which are higher than the provincial averages.

Although the large land area and small population of Qinghai do not make it urgent that the birth rate and rate of natural increase in Qinghai be lowered, the low forces of production in the region mean that we cannot let its population grow too fast.

12539

CSO: 4005/1080



NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU EXPANDS AUTONOMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Gu Yonggao [7357 3057 7559]: "Gansu Province Expands Decision-Making Power of Higher Education To Step Up the Pace of Reform"]

[Text] Gansu Province recently decided to expand the decision-making power of institutions of higher education and relax the relevant policies in areas such as personnel, financial affairs and capital construction, to increase the vitality of the schools and step up the pace of reform in the system of higher education.

The policy granting each institution of higher education expanded authority and preference provides principally that:

Teaching and scientific research personnel in the positions of assistant professor, assistant research fellow and above who have transferred into an institution of higher education from outside the province will be examined and approved by their school; teachers, engineers and those personnel with corresponding titles who transferred in from outside the province for urgent or short-term special study will be examined and approved by the school or the Education Bureau, with no staff restrictions for periods under a year. If transfers of personnel are needed between the institutions of higher education within Lanzhou city proper, this can be decided through consultation between the 2 schools and need not be examined and approved by the relevant departments of the higher authorities.

Aside from as many arrangements as possible being made by the schools themselves, based on their own requirements, the Labor, Personnel and Civil Affairs departments, as well as the collective enterprises, will vigorously assist in resolving problems of employment for children of school staff and workers, arrangements for placement of staff and workers' children who are demobilized soldiers and work arrangements for the family members of teachers and cadres who have transferred into the school and for children of retired workers who have replaced them (including resolving the problems of original staff and workers where the couple live in 2 separate places and whose children are not with them).

Surplus portions of a school's annual allotment of funds and surpluses in special funds after all items are fulfilled can be forwarded for next year's use and the school can arrange to use them to develop facilities or improve school conditions.

In accord with state regulations, schools can use any income beyond the budget to establish a school fund. Forty percent of the school fund can be used to pay bonuses and to conduct various collective welfare projects.

Schools' capital construction can be tried out in individual project investment allotments. Use of the schools' allotments for investment and economizing on funds will be controlled by the schools and can be used for other items of capital construction and maintenance.

Preferential policies will be implemented on problems such as expansion or new construction of institutions of higher education and vocational schools, as well as building student housing. When it is called for, the provincial Labor Bureau will make a unified decision on the necessary arrangements for labor.

Every institution of higher education throughout the province will implement a teacher work load system. If a teacher's work load is raised, the school will pay the extra money out of its allotted funds, which will not require examination and approval by the Finance Department.

A contract system with various forms will be implemented in rear-service work and extra management income after the contracts will be used to pay bonuses and relevant subsidies. The method of granting these will be handled by the schools in accord with the relevant stipulations of the State Council.

Starting this year, the provincial Finance Department will dispense 500,000 yuan in special funds annually to the Education Bureau, to establish a "special fund for teacher training," which will be entrusted with the function of training people with graduate-level educations to become teachers in the province's institutions of higher education.

Staff and workers colleges can adopt training methods directed at recruiting students from society, medium and small enterprises and township enterprises.

The implementation of these policies of expanded decision-making and preference represent an initial change from the over-managed, over-centralized provincial institutions of higher education of the past, which has mobilized the enthusiasm of the schools and the teachers, staff and workers for running their schools. Responsible people from several institutions of higher education say that the basic goal of reforming the education system is to create more and better qualified personnel faster. Expanding decision-making power and allowing schools to manage their own affairs as much as possible is the key to reforming the education system. This will help educational work serve the economic drive, allow education and the economy to coordinate their development and raise the social benefits of education.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGZHOU MILITARY REGION DEMOBILIZES OVER 60 CADRES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 85 p 4

[Article by Zheng Guolian [6774 0948 5114] and Liu Nanchang [0491 0589 2490]: "Over 60 Regimental Cadres To Be Transferred to Civilian Work From a Certain Corps of the Guangzhou Military Region"]

[Text] Sixty-two regimental cadres in a certain corps within the Guangzhou Military Region who are about to be transferred to civilian work are conscientiously complying with the party's arrangements and continue to work hard until the last minute. They are all doing the right thing at this crucial moment and demonstrating the true revolutionary qualities of Communist party members.

For the past few months, these comrades have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into building up their units, have worked conscientiously and mindful of their limited time before leaving their units, have done credit to them. No matter whether they were garrisoned in special economic zones, cities open to the outside world or even remote mountain districts, none of these comrades has asked for leave or taken advantage of their jobs to try to make connections, none of them have used their authority to engage in the incorrect workstyle of arranging jobs for their relatives and children and none of them have spent public funds on themselves or used their units' manpower or material to make furniture. When he was the political commissar of a certain regiment, it was twice decided that Chen Dehua [7115 1795 5478] was to be transferred to civilian work, but because the unit needed him, he stayed. He maintained the correct attitude throughout and worked conscientiously the whole time. This year, when the organization decided he was to be transferred, some people urged him to make contacts about getting a job on his way home. He considered this the business of the organization and had faith that the organization would make appropriate arrangements. He focused his energies and together with other responsible cadres they earnestly dealt with the work of the unit and their achievements in training new recruits and agricultural sideline production were among the best in the whole division. Three important leading comrades in an artillery regiment who were about to be transferred to civilian work worked assiduously for their cadre comrades-in-arms before leaving the unit, resolving practical difficulties. Because of their cadre comrades-in-arms' pressing need to study science and civilization, under the

extremely mobile conditions of this unit, they conducted review classes for admission to television and correspondence college study and eight vocational courses such as electrical engineering, accounting and agricultural machinery repair. They also got in touch with the local relevant departments and arranged jobs for family members of several basic level cadres.

12534

CSO: 4005/1052

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CONSCRIPTION DIFFICULTIES OUTLINED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 91, May 85 pp 14-16

[Article by special correspondent Hsiao Ch'ung [2556 0394]: "PRC Faces Conscription Problem"]

[Excerpts] "A Good Man Does Not Become a Soldier"

The difficulties of conscription, a new practical problem, have been placed on the CPC's agenda.

Why is there such a change? Some say that it is an inevitable product of the open-door policy, but I feel that it is a problem created by the CPC itself.

The CPC followed the volunteer recruitment system in its early period, but subsequently changed the recruiting system to conscription.

It was the time of the iron rice bowl and low efficiency.

Today, due to the smashing of the iron rice bowl and the stress on efficiency, demobilized and discharged veterans, with only discipline but no skill, have become "surplus personnel" in the units.

Thus, in recent years, except skilled personnel such as chauffeurs who have no difficulty getting jobs, more and more veterans are unemployed, becoming a burden on society.

Girls Don't Like Soldiers

In addition to employment, another major problem encountered by veterans is marriage.

During the "Cultural Revolution," the most popular marriage prospects for the rural women in a suburban Shanghai village were soldiers (including veterans). By the late seventies, it was regular workers on state pay, while soldiers still enjoyed a certain position. Today, the most popular are the "able persons" skilled at making money, and the most scorned are the "jobless young" and veterans who are considered by women as inferior

to ordinary peasants. One woman said: "I would rather marry a temporary worker than a veteran." The women feel that soldiers only know how to shoot guns and fire cannons while serving in the army and to grasp the hoe and till the land after returning to the village and that life with them will not be easy.

#### Young People Evade "Draft"

According to the PRC constitution, young people of military age, under the conscription system, have the obligation to serve in the army, and resisters are law violators. Nevertheless, the golden age of soldiering is in the past, and veterans no longer enjoy the position and prerogatives of the old days. Military service means working for the public interest, sacrificing oneself and encountering scorn. All these have resulted in the young people's indifference to military service and even draft evasion.

Today's young people are for the most part practical. They believe that rather than serving 2 or 3 years in the army, it is better to study at home or work in order to make some money and get married.

During the draft at the end of last year, some eligible young people of military age resorted to various means to escape conscription.

#### Soldiers Are Bewildered

Many of those drafted into military service in recent years feel unsettled and are under tremendous psychological pressure. What concerns them most is their future after discharge.

While in the army, many seize all opportunities to learn skills for the future and have no interest in improving their military quality and undergoing military training. Naturally, there are also some who are enthusiastic about military training and rendering service, with the hope of undertaking an official career through their service and promotions. In recent years, youth has also been advocated as a criterion for officers, especially those serving on the China-Vietnam border where promotions have been rapid, with quite a number of them becoming battalion and regimental cadres while in their twenties.

However, promotions come to only a few, and ordinary soldiers are the majority. They must return to their own areas after their term of duty; therefore, many simply drift along while making plans for the future long before the end of their terms.

Around New Year's Day this year, the party secretary of Shanxi's Yuanping County received letters from more than 180 soldiers from Yuanping in a unit stationed in Hebei. Their term of service will not expire until the end of the year, but they were already in a hurry asking the county party committee to find jobs for them.

## Army Seeks Countermeasures

In view of the various problems in the source of soldiers and the quality of the military itself, the army cannot remain indifferent, and it resorts to all means to attract the young people. Thereupon, the new term "dual-purpose personnel for the army and the locality" has been invented, and all units throughout the country build the army in the orientation of training such personnel.

If it is said that the demand of the Mao Zedong era was for the army to train local political cadres, then today's demand, as embodied in the recent decision of the party committee of the Fuzhou Military Region, is for the army to create dual-purpose personnel, geared to military modernization and the new situation of the national economic reform. The practice was started locally in 1983 and gathered momentum in 1984, but as it was scattered, many difficulties were encountered (especially funding), and not until recently has it been launched on a large scale.

The party committee of the Lanzhou Military Region decided on an allocation of 1.5 million yuan this year as supplementary funding for education and training. Organs of the military region must release around one-third of their cadres to study, and the units must devote more than a month to studying and training dual-purpose personnel. In addition, a vigorous effort must be made for the majority of the cadres to reach the senior middle or special secondary school level or above within 2 years and for the soldiers to learn one or two skills before discharge.

In creating dual-purpose personnel, the army trains the soldiers in certain beneficial skills. The first session for soldiers released from duty recently opened by a guard division of the Zhoushan unit, for instance, offers radio, photography, machinery and electricity, a total of five specialties. The 9th Detachment of the Beijing General Unit, Armed Police Force, invested 30,000 yuan (including 10,000 yuan collected from the soldiers) for training, including over 100 study groups of all kinds such as carpentry, art, radio repair, cooking and so on. In accordance with the soldiers' educational levels and their places of origin, some units have added such specialties as journalism, medicine and sanitation, planting and breeding and so on to their training classes. The political department of the Chengdu Military Region specially publishes the "Dual-purpose Personnel News" and has recently formed a vocational correspondence education center.

A new soldier commented: "This is not bad." He said that he is devoting half of his time spent in the army to the state and the other half to studying.

## The Localities Actively Participate

As the difficulties are found throughout the country and conscription is mainly the work of the localities, training personnel and solving their difficulties are to their benefit. Therefore, many local governments are helping the army in training work.

The first difficulty encountered by the army is the lack of teachers and texts, which can be supplied by the localities. In view of the soldiers' concern over their acceptability by society after discharge, some localities furnish information on their personnel needs to units where a fairly large number of soldiers are from their particular areas for training geared to such needs. To stabilize their morale, some local governments send comforting groups to reassure the soldiers from their particular areas, and some groups even bring with them employment contracts to recruit those who have learned skills.

In some areas, the formerly prestigious veterans' placement offices have resumed operation, but they no longer enjoy the power of the old days, and their sign has changed to the "Veterans' Dual-purpose Personnel Recommendation Office." No longer possessing the power of placement, such as job recommendation offices mainly serve as liaisons between the hiring units and the job seekers. Nevertheless, they have been popular with the veterans the moment they were opened. In addition, the recommendation offices also pave the way for discharged party and league members and squad and assistant squad leaders not qualified for transfer to civilian work (platoon leaders and above are qualified for transfer to civilian work) and recommend them as rural basic-level cadres.

#### How Do the Localities Fulfill Conscription Quotas?

Even so, many young people are still unwilling to enter military service.

However, Communist China's rigid conscription quotas are arbitrarily assigned proportionally to the localities.

In the course of conscription at the end of last year, there were many odd incidents. The draftees from certain villages and townships in Shandong, for instance, had a draft notice in one hand and a "Veteran's Work Recruitment Certificate" in the other. Reportedly, without this tranquilizer, the young people would not register for the army. Therefore, the basic-level cadres had to stipulate arbitrarily that the various collective enterprise units recruit workers in advance according to their proportional averages in order to fulfill the conscription quotas.

It is reported that in areas where conscription is particularly difficult (often areas with a developed economy and a fairly high living standard), servicemen's "wages" are paid monthly to their families.

To encourage the soldiers on active duty, some villages have established "servicemen's merit awards" for their families. A \$10,000-yuan village" in Guangdong's Sihui County, for instance, decided that beginning this year, families of soldiers from the county winning Class-1 citations will be paid 300 yuan, those of soldiers winning Class-2 citations 200 yuans and those of soldiers winning Class-3 citations 100 yuan. A township in Liaoning's Yuhong District also established such awards; a television to families of soldiers winning Class-1 citations, a recorder to those of soldiers winning Class-2 citations and a radio to those of soldiers winning Class-3 citations.



## Can Communist China Solve Its Conscription Difficulties?

Obviously, conscription has become a nationwide problem. The training of dual-purpose personnel and the gimmicks of all kinds created by the localities to fulfill their quotas are all expedencies and cannot ultimately solve the difficulties.

One thing right which Communist China did was disarmament. Communist China's army is massive, and the enormous military expenditures have long been an obstacle to social progress. The country has started disarmament in recent years for better troops and simpler administration. First, it abolished the construction corps system and operates them as farms. Thereafter, in terms of the arms of services, it reduced the railway troops. By so doing, the conscription quotas for the localities were greatly decreased.

Nevertheless, these measures are obviously still inadequate. A Liaoning township (formerly production brigade), for instance, has 116 soldiers in active service today and, in a Shandong township, 33 young people were inducted into the army during the draft at the end of last year. Thus, Communist China intends to reduce its troops further. Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi indicated recently that the PLA will reduce its noncombatant personnel, cut down on expenditures and send large numbers of demobilized soldiers to take part in the economic construction of the state.

One maximum disarmament will solve the conscription difficulties to the maximum.

Some people feel that the military service system needs reform, and they wonder whether, on the basis of "better troops," the wage system for soldiers in active service should be considered. If the conscription system is to be continued, the term of service should be further shortened.

This point is extremely important, because not everyone among the citizens has the opportunity to serve, and the "obligations" are not equal. It is obviously unfair for some of the people to render service to the state without pay over an extended period of time. (Actually, it cannot be done today). Therefore, the current military service system should be reformed.

6080

CSO: 4005/989

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

WARTIME LEADERSHIP--At a historical discussion meeting on base areas during the war of resistance against Japan, held in Zhenjiang in November 1984, Liao Gailong, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee Party History Research Center, pointed out in an academic report entitled "Several Questions Concerning the War of Resistance Against Japan": "The war of resistance against Japan was conducted under the joint leadership of the Kuomintang and CPC, not solely under CPC leadership. Both the first great revolution and the war of resistance against Japan were carried out by the Kuomintang and CPC in cooperation." He further pointed out: "However, the CPC played a political leading role in the 8-year war of resistance against Japan." Organizationally each maintained leadership over its own armed forces and organs of political power, while waging a common war against Japan and resolving problems concerning the joint war effort through consultation." [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 90, Apr 85 p 77] 12802

UNITED FRONT DEBATE--At a recently held national conference on united front theoretical work, a debate unfolded on the question of whether the principle of "unity and struggle" which has been followed for a long time in united front work is still applicable now. One opinion held that in the new historical period, because the national bourgeoisie has been eliminated as a class, former industrialists and businessmen should be treated in the same way as workers and peasants. Continued use of the slogan "unity and struggle" will cause unnecessary irritations and may provide those who cling to "leftist" ideas with a theoretical excuse. Another opinion held that so long as there are cooperating parties and so long as the united front exists, it is imperative to adhere to the principle of "unity and struggle." Even though class relations have changed fundamentally in the new historical period, it does not mean that there is no longer any contradiction within the united front. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 90, Apr 85 p 77] 12802

HU'S VIEW ON DANCE--Recently Hu Yaobang gave his views on the art of dance. He said: The dance of our various nationalities should be energetically promoted. The dances of our minority nationalities are rich in variety and each has its own characteristics. In arranging dances of minority nationalities, some comrades often eliminate their distinguishing features and artificially add in the Han nationality's circus and acrobatic movements or Beijing opera or even ballet movements. This is a very important lesson.

Our comrades should be reminded that dances without national character have no vitality. Another important reason for our lack of development in the dancing art for a long period of time is that we have failed to properly grasp the characteristics of dance itself. Some dances today are made to fit some kind of a plot with a couple of figures walking back and forth on stage, moving in one way or another but not dancing. They are more like pantomimes or skits than dances. These comrades mean well, trying to add some politics in dances. However, forced addition of political content and introduction of persons and plots can hardly make good dances. It is a practice of "micropolitics" and oversimplification. A dance is very good if it can make people who see it feel happy and elated, sense beauty and attain a higher mental state. How can we force it to submit on the whole to specific political tasks of one kind or another? If we properly promote dances of all our nationalities, truly embodying the different characteristics of each of them, that in itself will vividly mirror the great unity of all our nationalities and the superiority of the socialist system. This is also politics, "macropolitics." [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 90, Apr 85 p 77] 12802

BEIJING CONGRESSIONAL BUILDING--Beijing is considering construction of a congressional building at a site to the west of the Great Hall of the People. The building will house the offices of the NPC Standing Committee. At the same time, it will be where meetings with foreign guests are held. It is estimated that there will be more than 1,800 rooms in the building. No upper limit is set for the cost of the building. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 90, Apr 85 p 77] 12802

GUANGXI SEZ--Beihai, Guangxi, is one of the 14 open coastal cities. However, because Beihai is the only open city in minority nationality regions, the CPC Central Committee has given it even better conditions than other open coastal cities, allowing it to enjoy the treatment as a special economic zone. [By Yu Fu] [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 90, Apr 85 p 77] 12802

GUANGDONG OFFICIAL--While it is said in Shenzhen that Liang Xiang will be transferred to Hainan, there is also rumor that Liang will become first secretary of Shanghai Municipality. According to sources close to Liang Xiang, Liang does not want to go to Shanghai. Why? They think that Liang Xiang has done well in Shenzhen because everything is new here. Even cadres are all transferred here from other places. They have not yet formed a force or faction and are relatively obedient. Moreover, Shenzhen is a developing city with only some 300,000 people and easy to direct and control. Shanghai is 40 times as big as Shenzhen, and it will not be so simple to change the outlook of such a place. That's why Liang Xiang does not want to go there. If Liang Xiang leaves Shenzhen, his replacement may be a ranking official in charge of special zones. He will be first secretary of the Shenzhen Municipal CPC Committee and concurrently mayor of Shenzhen. It is said that no final decision has been made by the CPC Central Committee. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 90, Apr 85 p 77] 12802

NOODLE COOKING PROBLEM--Song Zhiguang [1345 0037 0342], China's ambassador to Japan, has demanded that Chinese cadres who go to Japan and abroad on tours of investigation should not take noodles abroad with them because it is causing China to lose face. The most obvious thing about Chinese cadres in Japan is that each one brings a big bag of noodles and a hot plate and then several of them crowd into a room with only 2 beds to cook and eat their noodles, to save money on electricity. Once when they were cooking noodles in a Tokyo wineshop, an accident was only narrowly averted. Song Zhiguang is very angry about this and is demanding prohibition on taking noodles abroad. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 92, Jun 85 p 76] 12534

WESTERN EUROPEAN TRADE--For a period in the past, China saw Japan as her closest trading partner. But changes have occurred and while China and Japan continue to do business, China is looking to Western Europe, seeking a reliable trading partner there. This is because China has made a new appraisal of Japan. Not long ago, the Chinese press revealed their desire to import large quantities of automobile parts and steel products. When Japan learned this news, it indicated to China that steel products prices would rise by 10 percent. China was very displeased as a result, believing that Japan was raising prices because of China's need, which was hardly friendly. In this regard, the central authorities decided that economy propagandists should concentrate on maintaining secrecy about foreign trade and when preparations are made for large-scale purchases from abroad, the news need not be published in the press, in order to avoid having foreign countries unite in their dealings with China. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 92, Jun 85 p 76] 12534

HONG KONG OFFICIAL IN SCANDAL--At the entrance to a foreign trade-related organization in Guangzhou, somebody has pasted up a small-character poster exposing the affair of the Guangdong Provincial Foreign Economic Relations Commission Chairman Ye's [0673] being "caught red-handed" (he was recently removed from office.) This chairman approved export certificates for several people, some of whom took the export certificates to Hong Kong to sell, which led to some resentment. He himself also demanded television sets and electric refrigerators from some Hong Kong merchants, which led to their resentment. As a result, they asked him to come to Hong Kong, where they set a trap to catch him "red-handed." Certain Hong Kong merchants set up an infrared video recorder and filmed 3 good-looking women "entertaining" the 3 cadres who had come to Hong Kong, so all the activities engaged in by Chairman Ye and the others in their lodgings were recorded by the camera lens. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 92, Jun 85 p 76] 12534

ACTORS GET RICH--Liu Xiaoqing [0491 2556 1987] is now a 50,000 yuan householder. Her wages were formerly only something over 50 yuan per month, so why does she have so much money? In the beginning, she and several actors organized an acting troupe, which has performed in various areas. Every time they take the stage they make upwards of 500-600 yuan. The masses who come to see them perform are often there to get a look at Liu Xiaoqing's elegant demeanor. The singer-actress Su Xiaoming [5685.1420 2494], who performs in

Nei Mongol and the northeast, makes 150 yuan for each performance and since she sometimes gives 3 performances a day, her income is considerable. She says that she hopes to go to France to study singing and after her studies were complete, she would like to return to China to perform. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 92, Jun 85 p 76] 12534

BAI HUA UNDER INVESTIGATION--When Jiang Nan [3068 0589] last visited China, in September of 1984, he talked with the Director of the central Propaganda Department, Deng Liqun [6772 0500 5028] for 4 hours. Jiang Nan asked Deng why China would not grant permission for Bai Hua [4101 2901] to accept repeated invitations to visit abroad. Deng Liqun said that Bai Hua had been under investigation in the party all along. Deng also told Jiang Nan that Bai Hua "had lifestyle problems" (meaning problems in the relations between the sexes). Afterward, Jiang Nan spread this story around. Insiders say that Deng Liqun had revealed a secret to Jiang Nan that he really should not have. It is reported that Bai Hua had been investigated during his unit's party rectification. The armed forces have always been more strict than the localities and for a period of time Bai Hua was forbidden to leave Wuhan without permission (he belongs to the Wuhan Military Region political department). There were difficulties with his party membership for quite a while and only on the eve of this year's Fourth Conference of the China Writers Association did he obtain party membership and permission was granted to travel to Beijing to open the conference. [Text] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 92, Jun 85 p 76] 12534

CSO: 4005/1051

END